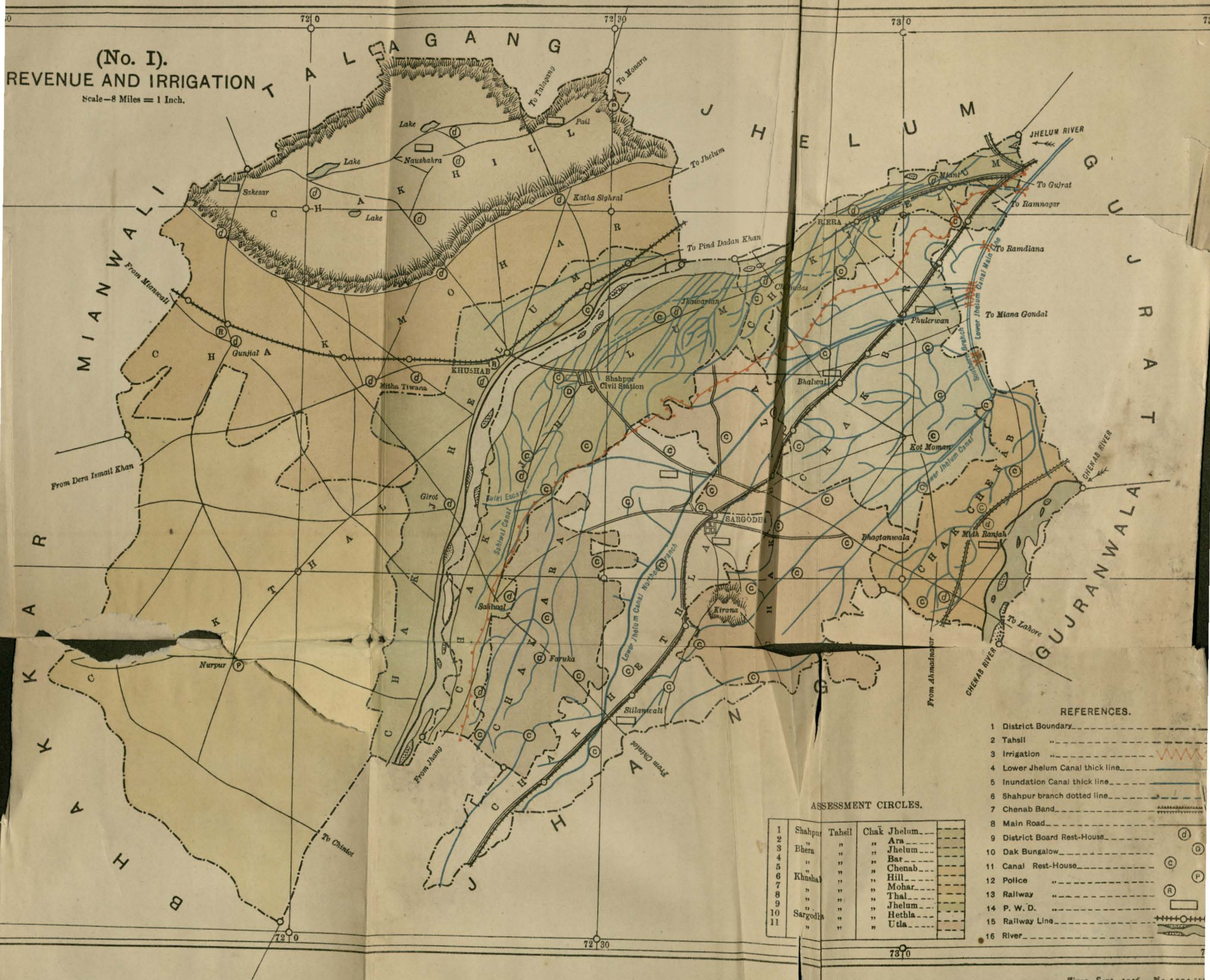
Map
OF
SHAHPUR DISTRICT.



Zinco., Sept., 1916.—No. 4904.65

Map OF SHAHPUR DISTRICT.



Photo, Zinco., November, 1916.—No. 4904-1,650.

LIST (BY TAHSILS) OF THE NAMES OF ZAILS

BHERA TAHSIL.		SHAHPUR TAHSIL.	
Serial No.	Name of Zail Circle.	Serial No.	Name of Zail Circle.
1	Chak Ram Das	1	Jahanian Shah
2	Bhera	2	Muradwala
3	Kalianpur	3	Kot Gul dakhili in Kaliar
4	Miani	4	Sahiwal
5	Dhori	5	Thatti Shahani
6	Bhalwal	6	Kot Choghatta
7	Shekhpur or Chak No. 22 N. B.	7	Sahbuwal
8	Laliani	8	Mangowal Khurd
9	Kot Moman	9	Shahpur
10	Melá	10	Kot Bhai Khan
11	Badár	11	Jhawarian
12	Garhi Kala		
13	Midh Ranjha		
14	Gurna		
15	Jallah		

KHUSHAB TAHSIL.		SARGODHA TAHSIL.	
Serial No.	Name of Zail Circle.	Serial No.	Name of Zail Circle.
1	Anga	1	Mari
2	Uchhali	2	Ajnala
3	Amb	3	Dhrema
4	Kufri	4	Tirkota
5	Hardo Sodhi	5	Sargodha
6	Naushahra	6	Rorala
7	Khabakki	7	Hadda
8	Sodhi Jaiwali	8	Bhagtanwala
9	Jaba	9	Kirana
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Katha Misral	12	Sarsaman
[illegible]	Khushab	13	Sillanwali
[illegible]	Kund	14	Lakhuana
[illegible]	Hadali	15	Sabhága
[illegible]	Hamoka		
[illegible]	Shergarh		
[illegible]	Mitha Tiwana		
[illegible]	Utterai		
[illegible]	Rangpur Bhagur		
[illegible]	Nurpur		
[illegible]	Jamali		
[illegible]	Tetri		

PUNJAB DISTRICT GAZETTEERS.

VOLUME XIX.

PART B.

SHAHPUR DISTRICT.

STATISTICAL TABLES AND DESCRIPTIVE PORTION WITH MAP.

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PREFACE.

According to the provisions of paragraph 4 (4) of letter No. 670, dated the 8th of May 1903, from the Judicial and General Secretary to Government, Punjab, to all Deputy Commissioners in the Punjab, it is necessary for a brief account of the settlement operations and of the changes which they have produced or disclosed in the state of affairs described by Mr. Leigh in his gazetteer of 1917 to be prepared for inclusion in the B Volume of the District Gazetteer with the ordinary statistics of the district.

Although no great extension of cultivation has taken place since the preparation of the last edition of the gazetteer, a good many important changes have taken place in the district and it is necessary that these should be briefly indicated. For convenience of reference the method of description adopted is that observed in Mr. Leigh's Gazetteer, to which the present note will form an appendix.

26th January 1932. A. C. MACNABB.

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CHAPTER I.—DESCRIPTIVE.

CHAPTER II.—ECONOMIC.

CHAPTER II.—ECONOMIC—(CONCLUDED).

CHAPTER III.—ADMINISTRATIVE.—(CONCLUDED).

CHAPTER I.—DESCRIPTIVE.

Section A.—Physical.

CHAP. I, A.

Water-supplies in the Mohar and the Salt Range (page 10).

FROM the time of King Sher Shah Suri until the last quarter of the 19th century nothing was done to improve water-supplies in the Salt Range. In the year 1871 Captain Corbyn (afterwards Lieutenant-Colonel E. C. Corbyn), who was Deputy Commissioner of Shahpur for more than six years between November 1870 and February 1884, after several attempts to have the springs in the hills above Nurewala improved by ordinary official agency, made local arrangements by which water from these springs was brought down to the foot of the hills, and irrigated, not only the District Board garden attached to the Sarai and the Rest-house at Nurewala, but also some of the land belonging to the villagers of Kund. In 1928, acting under the instructions of His Excellency Sir Malcolm Hailey, the District Board further improved the supply of water at a cost of about Rs. 9,628, quadrupling the discharge and keeping the water from being contaminated by saline soil through which it had previously run. In the same year a small scheme for supplying water to the villagers of Warcha was successfully carried out by the District Board. Meanwhile the Public Works Department had undertaken an important scheme for bringing water down from the hills to the salt mines at Rukla Mandi at a cost of about Rs. 75,000, but owing to certain difficulties in dealing with flood water coming down the ravine, this scheme has not yet proved successful in ensuring a continuous supply of water to Rukla Mandi. Numerous other schemes have been prepared by the agency of the District Board and are awaiting sanction of Government. The prehistoric waterworks on the Patiala hill near Naushahra could be utilised for a drinking water-supply for the town of Naushahra. The village of Golewali at the foot of the hills near the Mianwali border, where the women have to walk 8 miles to the wells near Gunjial and 8 miles back every day during the hot weather, in order to supply drinking water to the village, could with advantage obtain a piped water-supply from springs in the hills above. The village of Fatehpur could obtain water-supplies from the Doda Wahan, if the water were piped from a spot above the red salt marl which contaminates the stream in its lower reaches. Plans have been made for piping springs in the hills to the villages of Wahir, Pindi and Burj Mohra. At Jabbi two schemes have been prepared—one for drinking water and the other for irrigation. Further to the east of Fatehpur another scheme has been prepared for the stream which passes near the village of Nalli. The Patiala Wahan, which is the most important stream of all and runs into the plains past the

CHAP. I, A.

Physical.

Water-supplies in the Mohar and the Salt Range (page 10)—*concld.*

villages of Katha Saghral and Katha Misral, will be more difficult to deal with, since numerous persons lay claim to rights in the water and these claims will have to be considered. Further up in the same stream a possibility has been investigated of diverting the stream near Bhinakha in order to irrigate some fertile land in the village of Jhunga Silo instead of allowing the water to run to waste down its present rocky bed. As compared with the larger irrigation and water-supply projects in the plains of the Punjab, these schemes are of minor importance, but they would be of inestimable benefit to the inhabitants of the Salt Range and of the villages at the foot of the hills, and most of them could be carried out with a comparatively small outlay. In many places the carrying of the streams over the beds of salt marl would yield a handsome return on the money invested, since the water supplies could be sold for at least Rs. 2,000 a year for each cusec. The main difficulty in such cases would be in acquiring rights in the water, where such rights exist, and in arranging for a just and equitable distribution of the water among the numerous persons who would come forward to claim it. Such difficulties, however, if resolutely tackled, would not prove insuperable, and it is to be hoped that in the course of time steps will be taken to continue and extend on a large scale the work initiated by King Sher Shah Suri, Lieutenant-Colonel Corbyn and His Excellency Sir Malcolm Hailey.

It must also be remembered that many thousands of tons of salts are carried every year by the streams which issue from the Salt Range and pass through the strata of salt marl at the foot of the Salt Range. This salt is washed into the plains at the foot of the hills, and is causing steady deterioration. Comparatively little damage is done by floods, since the flood water passes too quickly over the soil to leach out much of the salt in it. But the steady flow of the hill streams is undoubtedly causing a great deal of damage.

Floods (page 30).

The record floods of 1893 in the Jhelum and Chenab rivers with discharges of 575,000 cusecs and 700,000 cusecs have recently been surpassed in the River Jhelum first by the floods of August 1928, which amounted to 601,000 and 686,000 cusecs and subsequently of the floods of September 1929, which amounted to 760,000 and 660,000 cusecs at Mangla and Marala Heads, respectively. In spite of the improved methods of giving warnings to the inhabitants of land likely to be inundated, the latter floods caused great damage to crops, houses and cattle. The weir at Rasul was breached and the supplies of canal water during the autumn of 1929-30 were very much reduced.

Section B.—History.

A small shrine, not unlike the smaller of the two shrines of Amb, standing about 1½ miles to the north-west of Kathwai in the Salt Range, has been notified as a protected monument. CHAP. I, B. Other ruins in the Salt Range (page 31).

Various stone platforms, near the lake of Khabakki and elsewhere, were visited during the summer of 1927 by the Archæological Department but without important results. Among other remains, which are of interest in the Salt Range, is the ancient road, hewn out of the rock, which runs above the stream, flowing from Kalial village to Sodhi Jaiwali. According to tradition there was a large town on the low hill to the west of this stream, where it enters the plain near Sodhi Jaiwali. No trace of this town remains and the stones of its buildings are said to have been carried across the valley in order to provide building material for the village of Sodhi Jaiwali. Another interesting relic is a cut on the road between Patlahi and Pail. This cut has the appearance of an irrigation canal but tradition does not relate by whom it was constructed.

Near Naushahra, on the lower slopes of the Patiala hill, there are some remains of what appears at one time to have been a drinking and bathing place. There is still a perennial supply of water at this spot and proposals have been made to utilise it for a supply of water to the town of Naushahra.

In 1924 five gold coins in excellent state of preservation, dating from the reign of Kushan were found near the colossal mound of Panj Pir, which would probably yield more results to archæological excavations than any other site in the district. Old times (page 33).

The most important recent events in the history of the district since 1914 are the following -:— Recent history of the district (page 49).

The great war	1914-18
The completion of direct communication by road between Sargodha and Lahore with the opening of the Chenab boat-bridge at Talibwala	1928
The building of the hill road from Nurewala to Kathwai, which opened up the Salt Range	1928
The construction of the railways from Chiniot to Handewali and from Sargodha to Shahpur	1929

The completion of railway communication between Lahore *via* Chak Jhumra and Khushab by the construction of bridge over the Chenab at Chioniot and over the Jhelum at Khushab is expected to take place in the year 1932. The bridge over the Jhelum was opened in April 1931.

CHAP. I, B.

History.

Recent history of the district (page 49)—concld.

Mr. Leigh's Gazetteer was written in the middle of the great war but includes no mention of it. A full account will be found in Mr. Leigh's War History of Shahpur District. At first recruiting was confined to those tribes who had been accustomed to supply soldiers to the regular army. The Jhelum riverain, the Salt Range and the Mohar had already, at the outbreak of the war, considerable numbers of men serving in the combatant ranks of the army. By far the heaviest casualties occurred among men from the Salt Range and from the villages as Hadali and Mitha Tiwana in the Mohar. These tracts also obtained by far the largest share of the rewards given for services in the field.

Subsequently recruiting was taken up with great vigour and large numbers of recruits were obtained from those areas which were already accustomed to send soldiers to the regular army. In Sargodha and Bhalwal Tahsils recruiting was principally for camel drivers and other non-combatants. At the end of the war the district had altogether about 12,000 men in the army. But far the largest number of recruits was supplied by the Awans with altogether 3,404, the Khokhars with 636, the Bilochis with 564 and the Tiwanas with 301. The last named had the highest percentage of 13 recruits to the total of the male population, being followed by the Awans with 10 per cent. At the conclusion of the war many villages, specially in the Mohar and the Salt Range, received remissions of land revenue for various periods in recognition of their services in the war. The services of the Salt Range were also recognised by a grant from the Punjab Government of one-half of the cost of the hill road from Khushab to Kathwai, instead of the ordinary 25 per cent. contribution made by Government to the District Board for similar works in other parts of the district.

The general enthusiasm, which prevailed throughout the district, was not, however, entirely unanimous. Threats of trouble occurred in 1915 at the time of the riots in Muzaffargarh District, but, owing to the influence of the Pirs of Jahanaian Shah, the leading residents of the southern border of Shahpur District, no untoward event occurred. Later on at the beginning of 1918 the isolated and turbulent village of Mardwal, in the Salt Range, opposed the efforts of the authorities to encourage recruiting. In the month of January 1918, a Sub-Inspector of Police attempted to arrest some of the malcontents, who were preaching the defiance against the administration. He was shut up in a house and only rescued with difficulty when the wilder spirits in the village would have burnt him alive.

The Mardwal riot.

Subsequently when Mr. Gibson, Deputy Commissioner, visited the village, the villagers were prepared to attack him, but wiser counsels prevailed, and eventually considerable numbers of recruits from the village joined the army. It was found necessary, however, to locate a punitive police post in the village for some years, until in 1927 the inhabitants of the village contributed to the construction of the arterial road from Naushahra to Khabakki in honour of His Excellency Sir Malcolm Hailey's visit to the Salt Range. Since then the village, except for one murder, has retrieved its evil reputation of former days. CHAP. I, B. History. The Mardwal riot—concld.

Shortly afterwards, in consequence of attempts to encourage recruiting in the Jangli villages to the north of Sargodha, trouble arose in the village of Lak and in February 1918 an attempt was made by the villagers to assault the Commissioner Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Frank Popham Young. There was widespread sympathy for the malcontents throughout the old proprietary villages of Sargodha and Bhalwal Tahsils; but owing to energetic action on the part of the local authorities, and the timely support of many leading residents of Shahpur Tahsil and various retired military officers from the colony, the conflagration was soon extinguished. The Lak riot

Not long afterwards, however, trouble again broke out in connection with the efforts to obtain recruits among the Jangli villages of the Chenab riverain portion of Bhalwal Tahsil. At the village of Bahk Lurka on July 28th, 1918, the Tahsildar of Bhalwal, Sayed Nadir Husain Shah, when entering the village, was attacked and cut to pieces. The Sarbarah Zaildar of the village Hassan Muhammad rode out to inform the Revenue Assistant, who was at Ghullapur, not far off. The latter sent word to Mr. Gibson, the Deputy Commissioner, and both proceeded to the village of Bahk Lurka, which they found deserted by practically all of its male inhabitants. The conduct of the Zaildar excited suspicion, and he was arrested. Shortly afterwards the remains of the Tahsildar were found tied up in a sack, which had been dropped into a ravine not far from the village. A Lambardar of the village, who had been shot in the struggle by the Tahsildar, was arrested from the village, where he was in hiding. Fortunately no further attacks were made on officials, but the whole countryside was in strong sympathy with the rioters, and it was not until many weeks had elapsed that some of the absconders were caught. A special tribunal was then constituted under the Defence of India Act and the large number of persons implicated were tried with the result that in this and subsequent judicial proceedings 3 persons were hanged The Bahk Lurka riot.

CHAP. I, B. including the Sarbarah Zaildar and the Lambardar, 5 were sentenced to transportation for life, 9 to various minor punishments, 20 were acquitted, one died and 8 remained absconding, including a Zaildar who had been dismissed for incompetence and for failing to help in recruiting shortly before the riot. These absconders came in druing 1924 and 1925, but had to be discharged, since no one was prepared to give evidence against them.

History.
The Bahk Lurka riot—*concld.*

Political agitation.

As soon as the war was over, attempts were made to excite disaffection in the district, more especially by means of working on the sympatheis of Musalmans for the old regime in Turkey. The Khilafat movement found its chief support in the Salt Range where the isolated and backward villages of Mardwal and Uchhala gave a good deal of trouble. The staunchness, however, of the Zaildars and other leaders of the public opinion in the Salt Range prevented any serious outburst of public feeling, until the Khilafat bubble was finally pricked by the action of the Turks themselves in disowning the Khilafat movement. In the village of Uchhala itself the family, which had taken the leading part in agitation on behalf of what men believed to be the aspirations of the Turks, distinguished itself in 1924 by assisting to capture the Bhukki dacoits and their helpers and in 1927 by presenting to the District Board some valuable land, which made it possible to provide an easy line of communication between Khura on the south and the main road between Naushahra and Sodhi Jaiwali on the north, in the place of a rocky track which had in the past proved an insuperable obstacle to the extension of reasonably good communications towards the centre of the Salt Range. An attempt was made in December 1924 by Maulvi Zahur Ahmad of Bhera to work upon the religious feelings of the inhabitants of the Salt Range at Surakki village, which had one of the best recruiting records during the war. He attempted to persuade the people to demolish the memorial stone placed by the Punjab Government in the village to commemorate its war services. He was, however, stoutly opposed by the aged Lambardar of the village Ali Muhammad, assisted by his son Sahib Khan who was on leave from his regiment at the time. A riot nearly ensued , but was averted by the influence of the acting Zaildar Risaldar Sajawal Khan of Kufri. Maulvi Zahur Ahmad was bound down to be of good behaviour and the incident thus terminated. The family of the Lambardar was rewarded by the allotment of a vacant horse-breeding grant of two squares in the Lower Jhelum Canal Colony.

Congress agitation.

During the troubles in 1919 at Amritsar, Gujranwala and elsewhere the district remained quiet. Subsequently agitators began to visit Sargodha from time to time, and efforts were made by various members of the Bar to encourage disaffection, partly in connection with the general Khilafat agitation, which was going on at the time, but more particularly in order to assist the meetings of the Congress elsewhere in the Province. The wiser heads in the district, however, remained aloof from these movements, and the influence of Tiwana Maliks, and other leading residents, was so strong that, except in Sargodha and a few other towns, the district remained on the whole unaffected. Even in Sargodha, where at one time *Hartals* were attempted with considerable prospects of success, the courageous action of Shaikh Daswandhi, a Municipal Commissioner, who was made lambardar of the civil station in recognition of his services in keeping his shops opened and preventing the *Hartals* from becoming complete, rendered the whole agitation abortive.

Akali agitation.

Meanwhile the Akali movement had been growing in strength. Large numbers of Sikhs left the colony chaks of Sargodha Tahsil and proceeded to Nabha State and to Jaito. The more influential Sikhs, who were chiefly retired military officers, found it difficult to withstand the strong feeling, which existed among their community, that their religion was in danger. It became necessary to take action under the preventive sections of the Criminal Procedure Code against certain Sikhs who had made violent speeches. Eventually a horse-breeding Sikh grantee died leaving as his heir his eldest son, who had fallen into the trouble at Jaito. The son was found unfit to succeed to the horse-breeding grant and was passed over in favour of the grandson of the deceased. This aroused the Sikh colonists to a realisation of the serious consequences which might result from participation in the agitation against Government. Finally in the spring of 1925 a Jatha, which was marching through the district, became infected with cholera at Bhalwal, and found the disease spreading rapidly when it reached Shahpur. After several fatalities the Jatha brought forty sick in lorries to Sargodha, where they applied to the civil authorities for help. The whole Jatha was segregated in the almost completed new civil hospital for several weeks until, except for one fatal case, all had recovered. The gratitude, felt by the Sikhs generally for the help given by the authorities to the sick, effectually put an end to the agitation among the Sikhs in the district.

Section C.—Population.

CHAP. I, C.

Leading families. The Tiwanas of Mitha Tiwana (page 107).

Malik Muzaffar Khan died in 1925 and was succeeded by his only son Malik Ahmad Yar Khan, who served as a Jemadar in the 17th Lancers during the war.

Malik Umar Hayat Khan was promoted in 1920 to the rank of Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel and in 1930 of Colonel in the army. He was awarded the distinction of a K.C.I.E. in the year 1916 and was for some time a Member of the Council of State. He is now a Member of the Secretary of States' Council for India in London. He received the title of Nawab as a personal distinction in the year 1924 and as a hereditary distinction in the year 1929.

Malik Khuda Bakhsh Khan received the distinction of a K.C.I.E. in 1923. He died in 1930, and was succeeded by his only son Khan Bahadur Malik Allah Bakhsh Khan, M.B.E., who is a member of the Legislative Assembly.

The Tiwanas of Hadali (page 111).

Honorary Captain Malik Mubariz Khan, Mundyal Tiwana, died in 1923, and was succeeded by his brother Captain Mumtaz Muhammad Khan. He also succeeded to his brother's seat in Provincial Darbar.

The Noon Family (page 113).

Malik Muhammad Hayat Khan received the title of Nawab as a personal distinction in the year 1923. His son Malik Firoz Khan has for some time been a Member of the Legislative Council, and was appointed Minister for Local Self-Government in the year 1927.

The Biloch family of Sahiwal (page 114).

Sardar Charagh Khan died in the year 1916. His son Sardar Abdur Rahman Khan served as a Jemadar during the war. The family have now recovered from their previous indebtedness, and their seat in Provincial Darbar was restored to them in the year 1927. His uncle Sardar Fateh Khan has for some years been a Member of the Bench of Honorary Magistrates at Sahiwal.

The Biloch family of Khushab (page 114).

Sardar Bahadur Khan died in the year 1917 and was succeeded by his son Sardar Muhammad Amir Khan, who succeeded to his father's seat in Divisional Darbar. He is a member of the Bench of Honorary Magistrates at Khushab.

The Diwan family of Bhera (page 115).

Diwan Jawahir Mal died in the year 1916. Diwan Des Raj has succeeded to his seat in Provincial Darbar. Rai Sahib Lala Ram Das died in the year 1924. Diwan Bahadur Diwan Daulat Rai has succeeded to a seat in Divisional Durbar.

Malik Karam Ilahi, Zaildar of Uchhali, the representative of the only family of Awans in the district, mentioned in the 1st edition of the Punjab Chiefs, was given a seat in Divisional Darbar in the year 1927 for services in connection with the arrest of the Bhukhi dacoits. **CHAP. I, C.** **Population.** **Awan families** (page 115).

Malik Muzaffar Khan, Zaildar of Khabakki, received the same distinction at the same time for the same services.

Malik Sultan Ahmad, Zaildar of Kund, died in 1927 and has been succeeded by his nephew Muhammad Khan.

Malik Fateh Khan of Kandan died in the year 1924.

St. Fillan's Church at Sargodha was designed and built by the District Engineer, Major Whitburn, in 1927. It has seating for a congregation of 80 and was erected at a cost of Rs. 11,523 including the purchase of the site, as compared with Rs. 5,953, the cost of St. Andrew's Church at Shahpur, which was built by Sir Donald Macnabb, then Deputy Commissioner of the district, in 1860-61. St. Fillan's Church was consecrated by the Bishop of Lahore on January the 1st, 1928. St. Andrew's Church at Shahpur is maintained by the Public Works Department, to which St. Fillan's Church will also be handed over in the near future. **Ecclesiastical Administration** (page 132).

A church has also recently been built at Sargodha by the American Presbyterian Mission.

CHAPTER II.—ECONOMIC.

Section A.—Agriculture and Irrigation.

CHAP. II, A.

The Sargodha Seed Farm (page 166).

The Sargodha Seed Farm with an area of 155 acres will eventually be absorbed by the extensions of Sargodha City. In its place an experimental farm has been established in Chaks 38 and 39-N.B. about 5 miles north of Sargodha, with an area of 500 acres.

Other agricultural developments (page 67).

Successful experiments have also been made by the District Board with regard to the experimental cultivation of fruit trees, especially in the Salt Range and at Nikki Niwan near Dharema on the road from Sargodha to Shahpur.

It has been discovered that potatoes can be grown all the year round in the Salt Range and an important future should be assured for this crop when large quantities of patato-seed can be harvested in the middle of summer and kept so as to be ready to germinate when sown in the plains at the beginning of cold weather, since the difficulty found with the ordinary potato-seed, obtained from the Simla Hills, is that the crop is harvested in September and has to be kept for about three months until it is ready to germinate with the result that the crop cannot be sown until November, and thus a considerable part of the cold weather growing season is lost. Experiments with improved plums, peaches, and even with grape-fruit trees, have been successfully carried out in the Salt Range, and walnut trees, which have been introduced, have shown that they can thrive. Now that communications, between the Shahpur Salt Range and the rest of the province, have been opened up, the Salt Range should have a future as a gardening and fruit planting area. It is a notable fact that asparagus grows wild in the Salt Range, and, when this vegetable has become more popular in the Punjab, large quantities could be exported to important commercial centres like Lahore and Amritsar.

Sargodha is now the headquarters of an Extra Assistant Director of Agriculture.

Sargodha is now the headquarters of a Deputy Registrar as well as of an Assistant Registrar.

Co-operative and Credit Societies (page 168).

The Sargodha Central Co-operative Bank has now a working capital of about Rs. 20,09,922 . A Central Bank has also been started at Bhalwal in place of the old Bhalwal Co-operative Union. At Shahpur there is a Mortgage Bank, and another has recently been started at Bhalwal. An Inspector of the Co-operative Department is now posted to each Tahsil in the District.

There are now veterinary hospitals at Sargodha, Bhagtanwala, Bhalwal, Kotmoman, Bhera, Shahpur, Sahiwal, Wadhi, Khushab, Naushahra and Mela.

CHAP. II.A **Agriculture and Irrigation.** Veterinary administration (page 183). Horses and ponies (page 184).

A list of officers of the Remount Department in charge of the Shahpur Area and the Shahpur Remount Depôt will be found in an appendix to this volume in which names are given of all those who held charge from the foundation of the colony up till the present time. In the same table are shown numbers of young stock purchased in each financial year by the Army Remount Department from the horse-breeders in the Shahpur Area.

The total number of mares maintained in grants held on horse-breeding conditions is as follows :—

	Mares.
Safedposh grantees holding $1\frac{1}{2}$ squares for each mare maintained	502
Peasant grantees holding 2, or, in the case of superior land allotted in the very early days of the colony, holding $1\frac{1}{2}$ squares for each mare	3,551
Total ..	4,053

The following horse-breeding grantees are bound to maintain ten or more mares on land which they hold on horse-breeding conditions :—

Name of grantee.	*Number of mares.*
(1) Captain Malik Khizar Hayat Khan	47*
(2) Khan Bahadur Malik Allah Bakhsh Khan.. ..	25
(3) Agha Wusat Ali Khan	20
(4) Raja Rahimullah Khan	25
(5) Malik Ahmad Yar Khan	20
(6) Nawab Habib Ullah Khan	30
Total ..	167

Rule of primogeniture.

Originally considerable difficulty was experienced in obtaining grantees who could provide mares suitable for horse-breeding for Army remounts purposes. Some well-to-do proprietors of land, who were offered grants, refused to accept these grants thinking that expense of purchasing and maintaining the full number of mares would exceed the income from the land which

* Excluding one mare for a grant of $1\frac{1}{2}$ squares of land purchased by the previous holder, Sir Umar Hyat Khan, and entered in his wife's name.

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they would hold on horse-breeding conditions. These expectations, however, were falsified and experience has shown that an area of about 3 killas or a little more than 3 acres, out of each grant of $1\frac{1}{2}$ or 2 squares allotted for the maintenance of mares and young stock, is sufficient for this purpose. The result has been that horse-breeding grantees, holding with the rule of primogeniture, are in a very strong position. Even the peasant grantees, if they are prepared to reside on, and cultivate, the land themselves, are assured of an income ample to support themselves and their families in comfort. Consequently in horse-breeding chaks the standard of living is probably higher than anywhere else in the Punjab. The only real grievance, which exists, is against the rule of primogeniture. This rule is inevitable, since the mare must be maintained by one person responsible for her upkeep, and, if the subdivision of any grant were allowed among many sons, the area, remaining with the son responsible for the upkeep of the mare, would be insufficient. On numerous occasions agitaton has been set on foot against the condition of primogeniture but the Punjab Government has repeatedly refused to abolish this condition. One point to be noticed is that almost all the horse-breeding peasant colonists in Shahpur District own land in their old districts, and this land is divided up among younger sons in accordance with the provisions of Customary Law. A thrifty peasant grantee is also ordinarily able to save enough money during his lifetime to set up at least one younger son for life, by the purchase of some horse-breeding grant which a grantee in the district wishes to dispose of by sale.

The enforcement of conditions has always proved somewhat difficult. For this two factors are responsible. According to the conditions, on which the land is held, a horse-breeding tenant has a right of occupancy and cannot be evicted from his grant, unless it can be found under section 24 of the Colonization of Government Lands Act that he has committed a breach of the conditions of his grant. In the Montgomery Area the horse-breeding rectangle is held on a ten years' lease and apart from the possibility of forfeiture at any time under section 24 of the Colonization of Government Lands Act, the land has to be surrendered at the end of ten years and the grantee in possession has to face competition on the part of other colonists, who are anxious to obtain the land, and may be put in possession by the Collector, if the existing horse-breeding tenant has not satisfactorily fulfilled his obligations. The second difficulty is due to the fact that many horse-breeding grantees in Shahpur District are persons of considerable standing and political and social importance.

It is not easy to deal strictly with such persons, when, as frequently happens, they do not comply with the conditions on which they hold their grants of land. It has always been notorious that Safedposh grantees, as a class, are far less successful as horse-breeders than peasant grantees. If a peasant grantee has to be taken to task for a breach of the conditions of his grant, it is easy for him to point to the fact that larger holders of horse-breeding grants have disregarded their conditions to the same extent as he has, without suffering the punishment proposed to be inflicted in his case.

In the early days of the colony certain large grants were forfeited outright on account of the failure of the grantees to provide the proper number of mares when called upon to do so. After that grants of land for the maintenance altogether of 47 mares including 39 peasant grants were forfeited up to the year 1915 for definite breaches of conditions, after the grantees had been in possession for several years. The enforcement of horse-breeding conditions in Shahpur District has been attended with far more difficulty than in the Lower Bari Doab Canal Colony in Montgomery and Multan Districts.

As a consequence of the rule of primogeniture disputes frequently arise as to succession. The condition laid down by Government in clause 2 of the schedule, attached to the Sanad of Occupancy Rights for horse-breeding tenants, is that the whole grant must devolve as an impartible holding upon a single person. Each successor to the tenancy must be approved and accepted as such by the Deputy Commissioner, and, if he sets aside the next heir according to the rule of primogeniture, he must similarly consider the claims of the heir, next to the person passed over, in order of primogeniture. Cases of succession have to be decided by the Deputy Commissioner at the time when the succession to the grant is open, that is to say, after the decease of the previous holder. It is thus impossible for any horse-breeding grantee to bind the Deputy Commissioner to appoint a certain person other than the eldest son as the successor to the grant, and all wills, purporting to do this, are invalid.

Another way in which horse-breeding grantees sometimes attempt to defeat the right of succession of their eldest son is by making a gift to a younger son or to some other person. Under section 19 of the Colonization Act such gifts require the written sanction of the Commissioner or some person invested with the powers of Commissioner under this section by a written order of the Commissioner. The salutary practice at present in force

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Agriculture and Irrigation.

Rule of primogeniture—*concld.*

is to refuse all such applications unless the consent in writing of the eldest son has been obtained and this consent has been duly attested before a Magistrate. The basis of this practice is the principle that since the eldest son has been designated in the conditions attached to horse-breeding grants as the successor in each case, his right to succeed should not be defeated except for very good reasons. The mere fact, that a horse-breeding grantee has married a young second wife, who is jealous of her step-children and has managed to set their father against them, is not a sufficient reason for depriving the eldest son of his right to succession. Unfortunately, this principle has not always been regarded in the past with the result that some uncertainty existed in the minds of eldest sons thus situated, and in some cases matters even proceeded as far as murder. Since the principle, noted above, has been strictly followed, no murders have occurred from this cause. The reason is not far to seek. No son is likely to cause his father's death, when, even without any judicial proof being available, the Deputy Commissioner would have the power to deprive him of his right to succeed, if the Deputy Commissioner had reasonable grounds for believing that the eldest son has been responsible for his father's death. The son of a horse-breeding grantee would in fact be the last person likely to take his father's life.

On the other hand, the power to deprive the eldest son of his right to succeed has by no means fallen into disuse. In one case a Sikh horse-breeding grantee died and his eldest son was passed over for succession on the ground that he had been taking a prominent part in the Akali agitation in Nabha State. As the result of this action, Akali agitation among Sikh horse-breeding grantees ebbed very rapidly, and, although in the years 1924 and 1925 a good deal of such agitation had existed in the Lower Jhelum Canal Colony, by the end of the year 1925 it had practically vanished.

The Sargodha Race Course.

The Sargodha Race Course was constructed by the District Board under the supervision of the District Engineer, Major Whitburn, and opened by Sir Alexander Stow, then Commissioner of Rawalpindi Division, in December 1924. In order to enable this to be done, some waste land, lying to the south-west of the Horse Fair Ground, was added to that ground, and thus it was possible to construct a course more than a mile in circumference with a straight of 3 furlongs. Subsequently in 1929 a lease was sanctioned in favour of the District Board of 553 acres $6\frac{3}{4}$ kanals of Government waste land within the limits of Sargodha municipality for 3 years with the option of renewal for another

2 years on the condition that the District Board would meet the cost of irrigating the land, and that, after a considerable rental had been paid to Government, any surplus, remaining with the District Board, should be devoted to the improvement of that part of the civil station. As the result of this generosity on the part of the Punjab Government, Sargodha should in time be possessed of a Horse Fair Ground and a Race Course worthy of its importance as the largest horse-breeding centre in the whole of India.

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The actual body, which manages the Race Course, is the Race Course Club. This Club has taken on lease the Race Course from the District Board on a rental of Rs. 100 a year in addition to 10 per cent. on the capital value expended by the District Board on the buildings, railings, &c., of the Race Course. This capital cost is gradually being repaid partly out of the income from the races and partly from the rent of the land in and around the Race Course. In time with the help of the income from the adjoining land, rented by the District Board for this purpose from the Punjab Government, the capital expenditure on the Race Course will be entirely repaid and thereafter the expenses of the Race Course Club, over and above the rent of Rs. 100 paid annually to the District Board for the use of the land and the services of the District Board staff, will be reduced to the cost of providing prizes for the races and annual maintenance of the buildings and of the Race Course. The result of the opening of the Race Course at Sargodha has been that practically all the fillies, maintained in the Shahpur Area, are now raced for a couple of years before they are old enough for stud purposes. It is a well-known fact that, unless horses are actually raced, the value of the combinations of various strains of blood cannot fully be tested. The Sargodha Race Course enables this test to be made, and the results of races are of great assistance to the officers of the Army Remount Department in making their selection of strains of blood to be retained and developed in the Shahpur Area. It has been found by experience that those fillies, which have raced, make far better brood mares afterwards and produce a much higher percentage of foals to coverings. In view of the fact that a successful horse-breeder in the Shahpur Area can make by horse-breeding more than enough to recover the actual cost of feed and keep of his mares and young stock, the value of the Sargodha Race Course is thus clear, since it enables keen horse-breeders to obtain better foals and, therefore, to make more money. A considerable number of horse-breeders now keep mares in excess of the number which they are bound to keep according to the conditions

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of their grants. On the produce of these additional mares the Army Remount Department has no claim, and if a filly or colt by such a mare were to turn out to be a first class animal and to be successful in races both at Sargodha and elsewhere, the breeder would be able to make a very large profit by selling such an animal. The fact, that he is now in a position to make such profits, is due to the exertions of the Shahpur Area Horse-breeding Society, and the officers responsible for its foundation and guidance.

The Shahpur Area Horse-breeding Society.

The Shahpur Area Horse-breeding Society was founded in 1924 by Captain Mathews, who was District Remount Officer at the time. This Society is affiliated to the National Horse-breeding Society of India, and its object is to encourage horse-breeding both in the bound area of the colony and elsewhere. The Society held its first Horse Show in December 1924 and since then a Horse Show has been held every year. The Society is supported by voluntary subscriptions from horse-breeding grantees and other interested persons. It provides facilities for horse-breeders to show their animals at the Delhi Imperial Horse Show and elsewhere and it affords an organization through which the Race Course can be managed.

Horse Fairs (page 187).

In addition to the Horse Show, held by the Shahpur Area Horse-breeding Society in December each year, the long established Horse Fair, which used to be held at Shahpur, is now held every year in the end of February or the beginning of March at Sargodha. Recently it has been found that the importance of the Horse Fair had increased to such an extent as to interfere with the success of the Cattle Fair, which was held at the same time. Arrangements have, therefore, been made to hold the Sargodha Cattle Fair at the beginning of the cold weather and the Horse Fair at the end.

Cattle Fairs.

A Cattle Fair is held at Shahpur every year at the end of the cold weather. This fair has been eclipsed by the fairs held at Sargodha since the transfer of district headquarters to that place.

Sheep and Goat Fairs.

A fair for sheep and goats was instituted at Mitha Tiwana in 1926. It is held at the beginning of the cold weather and serves to encourage the inhabitants of Khushab Tahsil in the breeding of sheep and goats and also of camels. It is also the occasion for tent-pegging, *pir kaudi*, and other similar competitions. The Thal and Mohar support large numbers of sheep and goats and the gradual introduction of the mesquite tree (*prosopis juliflora*), flourishing specimens of which may now be round at Uttera; Katha Saghral, Nurewala, Chittidil and else

where, will by increasing the amount of fodder available both during the hot weather and after the rains, enable the Tahsil to support even larger numbers of sheep and goats than at present.

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Agriculture and Irrigation.

Irrigation (page 192).

Various important developments have taken place in connection with the irrigation of Shahpur District since Mr. Leigh's Gazetteer was wirtten in 1917. The most important factor, which has arisen in connection with the various problems then under consideration, has been the rise in the subsoil water-level.

Originally the Jech Doab, between the Jhelum and the Chenab rivers, consisted of an upland with a water table increasing in depth with the increase in the distance from these two rivers. Subsequently as irrigation from the Lower Jhelum Canal extended, the section of the subsoil water-table, between the Jhelum and the Chenab rivers, which had originally been concave when viewed from above, became straight and then convex. This is due to the fact that more water was poured by the Lower Jhelum Canal on to the area in question than could be absorbed by evaporation or carried off by seepage into the two rivers.

Water-logging.

After the heavy rains of the year 1921 in some places water-logging actually began. At Wan below the high bank (*dhaya*) here for a small area irrigation was allowed of the intensity of 75 per cent. instead of the usual 40 per cent. allowed below the *dhaya*, although the land in question was proprietary land and even in the upland *bar* proprietary lands received only 40 per cent. irrigation, a considerable area was put out of cultivation on account of water-logging and the lowest portions of the land were actually flooded.

To the north of Bhalwal in Chak 13-N.B. a large area of land, between the Northern Branch of the Lower Jhelum Canal and what was known as the Bhalwal Jhil, was also seriously affected, and most of the chak became unfit for cultivation. Further down the Raniwah Drain, to the south of the Sulki Branch, more damage was done, although in this case the damage was due more to repeated flooding along the course of the Raniwah Drain and to *kallar* rising to the surface of the soil, between the over-irrigated Sargodha Remount Depôt and the Raniwah Drain, than to actual water-logging.

At the same time the Punjab Government realised that large areas of land in Gujranwala and Gujrat were going out of cultivation on account of water-logging and the problem was seriously investigated for the first time.

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Agriculture and Irrigation.
Water-logging—contd.

The revenue authorities of the district were able to point out to the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, two important facts. The first was that the whole area, between the high bank to the north of the Northern Branch of the Lower Jhelum Canal and the river Jhelum, consists of light alluvial soil overlying a bed of impervious clay. This alluvial soil is so porous that every year it absorbs water, partly on account of the rise of water in the bed of the river Jhelum, and partly on account of irrigation from the inundation canals. With the fall in the river and the closure of the inundation canals, however, the surplus water from this porous soil is rapidly discharged. This can be seen from the fact that the flow of water in the river Jhelum during the early part of the cold weather is very considerable at Khushab, although at the Lower Jhelum Canal head works at Rasul all the water to be found in the river is being diverted into the Lower Jhelum Canal. This quality of the soil is responsible for much of its fertility, since the moisture, remaining behind after the level of the subsoil water has fallen in the wells, enables excellent crops to be matured, provided that in the latter part of the cold weather sufficient showers of rain take place. The fall of the subsoil water in the wells naturally varies according to the distance from the river, wells close to the river bank showing much greater variations than those nearer the *Bar*.

The soil of what may be called the inundation canals tract exhibits these characteristics in a marked degree in the north-east of the district. At Shahpur itself there is a hump of clay which retains water for a much longer time. In 1897, when on account of over-irrigation from the Eastern Station Canal, there took place serious water-logging, in Shahpur itself it was found that the subsoil water had risen in places to within three feet of the surface. Subsequently, however, the reduction of the intensity of irrigation in Shahpur Branch caused a fall in the level of the subsoil water and showed that, if reasonable precautions were taken, even Shahpur need not become water-logged. The rest of the inundation canal area is quite safe from water-logging, since the water drains off every winter when the water in the river Jhelum falls to its winter level.

Towards the south-west of Shahpur Tahsil the soil becomes less porous, but even in this area the danger of water-logging may be entirely discounted.

The second fact of importance was the discovery of a bed of sand about 40 feet in depth and beginning about 15 or 20 feet

below the surface running along the strip of land immediately to the south-west of the Raniwah depression and under-lying extreme north-western edge of the *Bar*. This bed of sand can be seen in wells and deep holes in the *Bar*, and crops out on the side of the high bank (*dhaya*), where the land runs down to the Raniwah Drain. The importance of this bed of sand is that it serves as the means of drainage for the area between the Northern Branch and the *dhaya*. If it were not for the existence of this bed of sand, this area would long ago have become water-logged. The existence of water-logging in Chak 13-N.B. between Bhalwal and the Bhalwal Jhil is partly due to the fact that this bed of sand is interrupted at that point, and partly to the fact that the gradual filling up of the Bhalwal Jhil had prevented the running off of seepage water from the Northern Branch towards the river Jhelum.

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When the seriousness of the threat of water-logging in the Punjab was realised, the Punjab Government took vigorous action to deal with the various problems which arose in each district. In Shahpur District the main problem is the drainage of the Raniwah depression on the north-west of the Lower Jhelum Canal and of the Budhi Nala between the Lower Jhelum Canal and its Khadar Branch. After prolonged consideration the alignments of the Mona and the Upper Raniwah Drains were settled. The Mona Drain dealt with the seepage, which accumulates from the Upper Jhelum Canal, to the south of the Lower Jhelum Canal main line near Mona, and passes in a syphon beneath the Lower Jhelum Canal and through a culvert under the railway. On account of this seepage as well as because of over-irrigation in the Mona Remount Depôt, the water-level had been steadily rising for some years with the result that what was known as the Pakhowal Jhil was formed near the Railway Station of Pakhowal, and a considerable area of land went out of cultivation. The natural outflow of drainage to the west was blocked by an extension of the privately owned Piranwala Canal, which crossed the line of drainage and irrigated some land lying to the south of the drainage.

The Mona Drain.

In order to drain this area, the Mona Drain was constructed and began to function in 1928 with the result that the Pakhowal Jhil was completely drained, and much land, which had gone out of cultivation, became culturable once more.

The Upper Raniwah Drain.

Further to the west the Upper Raniwah Drain was aligned between the irrigation systems of the various inundation canals on the north and north-west and the Lower Jhelum Canal on the south and south-east. A branch from the Upper Raniwah

CHAP. II. A. Agriculture and Irrigation. The Upper Raniwah Drain—*concld.*

drain was dug to the Bhalwal Jhil. After considerable discussion the line of what is known as the Lar Drainage was adopted, in preference to what was ordinarily called the main Raniwah Drain, on the ground that the latter was crossed by several of the private inundation canals. Finally it was discovered by Mr. J. B. G. Smith, Chief Engineer, that an easy run-off could be obtained from the Sulki Branch area to the north of the Sulki Escape, and finally through the bed of the Sulki Escape into the river Jhelum without the necessity of digging a very deep drain along the course of the old Raniwah Drainage right down into Jhang District.

The whole drainage system of the Mona and the Upper Raniwah Drains began to function in 1928 and did much to carry off flood water after the disastrous flood of 6,01,000 cusecs in the monsoon of 1928 and the still more disastrous flood of 7,60,000 cusecs in the river Jhelum in 1929.

The Lower Raniwah Drain.

The original proposals for excavating the Lower Raniwah Drain from the Sulki Branch, the syphon under which has now been blocked, right down to the south-west extremity of the district and across a portion of Jhang District into the river Jhelum, have lately been revised. Arrangements have now been made to collect and pump the water into the Faruka distributary. This will relieve water-logging in the chaks and villages immediately to the south of the Sulki Branch.

Inundation Canals (page 192).

In 1927 Mr. Farquharson, Executive Engineer, conducted an investigation into the condition of the various inundation canals in the district, and into the various problems of flooding and water-logging existing in the inundation canal areas. The result of his investigation showed that serious danger of flooding existed in this area, whenever the water-level in the river Jhelum rose to an abnormal height. His prognostications were borne out in the year 1928 and still more in the year 1929, when water flowed out of the river through the depression near the Victoria Bridge at Chak Nizam, and also flowed over the high ground between Chak Ramdas and Kot Bhai Khan. The water inundated the low-lying land near the Raniwah Drain and flowing on to the Sulki Branch carried away a considerable length of the canal banks. Great damage was done in many places. The question of constructing embankments near Chak Nizam, and elsewhere, to keep the river water from flowing over the high ground in the neighbourhood of the river and down into the Raniwah depression and of strengthening the banks of the Shahpur Branch is still under consideration.

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Agriculture and Irrigation.

The Shahpur Branch (page 198).

The fate of the Shahpur Branch, mentioned by Mr. Leigh on page 198, has recently been settled. Originally an application was made by the private canal owners that the Shahpur Branch should be constructed, in order to supply water to their canals, which they feared might be seriously affected by the reduction in the hot weather supplies of water in the river Jhelum, caused by the construction of the Upper Jhelum Canal. These fears, however, were not borne out by actual results. The only canals to suffer from the construction of the weir at Mangla were the Government inundation canals, which are less favourably situated. The private canal owners generally were opposed to the Shahpur Branch being brought into use. The question has been considered from the point of view of water-logging, and investigations made to decide whether the addition of the supplies of water, which the Shahpur Branch would carry, to the existing supplies of inundation canal water, on the top of the high ground between the Raniwah depression and the banks of the river *Jhelum*, would raise the subsoil water-level during the summer to such an extent as to interfere with the run-off of subsoil water from the Bar, have resulted in the decision that the Shahpur Branch should be abandoned and the land restored to its former owners except where the banks were needed to keep out floods from the river.

As has already been explained, there is no actual danger of water-logging in the Raniwah depression and in the inundation canal area. The danger of flooding is one which can be separately considered and separately dealt with, and even flooding would only cause occasional damage, and would not give rise to a permanent state of water-logging. Where, as in the Pakhowal Jhil, more lasting damage has been caused, that damage has been due to the blocking of the natural line of drainage. The construction of the Mona and the Upper Raniwah Drains has put an end to any danger of permanent deterioration from such a cause. The soil of the inundation canal area is so porous that during the cold weather the subsoil water drains rapidly out of it into the river. It is no doubt important that perennial irrigation should not be extended to this tract, since that would mean holding up the subsoil water permanently to something like its summer level and not allowing the comparatively rapid run-off which takes place from the adjoining area of the Bar during the winter. It is for this reason that the occasional practice, adopted by some of the private canal owners, of constructing bunds in channels and creeks of the river, and using their canals for irrigation during the cold weather, is open to objection.

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The Shahpur Branch (page 198)—*contd.*

On the other side of the *Bar*, the Budhi Nala has been surveyed. With the rise of subsoil water in the *Bar* the rise of the run-off of subsoil water towards the river Chenab has increased, and every year water is showing itself further and further down the Budhi Nala. The drainage of the Wan Jhil has already been taken in hand with some success. All the land has been reclaimed except for a small portion which was previously under water. In the neighbourhood of Bhabra the subsoil water is still not high enough to cause any anxiety. The Budhi Nala runs in a series of loops, which would have had to be short-circuited if the drain was to function efficiently. It has, however, been decided to instal pumps in order to deal with this accumulation of water.

Another place, where anxiety has been caused, is the angle between the Northern and the Southern Branches. A suitable line of drainage, however, exists in this locality and can be utilised, if necessary.

Generally speaking, the problem in the *Bar* is one of finding an equilibrium between the water, which is poured from the canal on to the land, and the run-off of the subsoil water into the rivers on either side. Evaporation takes place very rapidly during the hot weather, and, if the canal be closed for sufficiently long periods during the hot weather, the subsoil water-level will be very sensibly reduced. Experiments have been made with periodical canal closures during the course of the hot weather to ascertain the effect of the subsoil water-level in considerable numbers of wells which are regularly measured. These closures naturally give rise to considerable complaints on the part of the cultivators; but although the danger of water-logging in Shahpur District is not so acute as elsewhere, it is clear that it would be dangerous to neglect the possibility of water-logging, more especially in view of the fact that once such soil has gone out of cultivation, many years must elapse before it becomes fit for cultivation again, and it may never recover its former fertility.

One alleviation of the danger of water-logging consists in the better utilisation of water by the cultivators. The more thinly the water is spread on the surface of the soil, the less water will penetrate to the subsoil underneath. The gradual increase in the area cultivated is, therefore, a good sign, since the supply of water in the canal is approximately constant and the meaning of the increase in cultivation is that the water is being used to greater and greater advantage every year. The following table gives the figures for each revenue year, the total area irrigated and assessed by the Irrigation Branch to land revenue, excluding

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The Shahpur Branch (page 198)—*concld.*

the area on which no land revenue has been assessed under the ordinary rules on account of the failure of the crops, but including the area on which land revenue was originally assessed and afterwards remitted on account of some special calamity :—

Year.	*Area in acres.*
1918-19	.. 696,301
1919-20	.. 701,221
1920-21	.. 706,628
1921-22	.. 729,569
1922-23	.. 726,499
1923-24	.. 734,702
1924-25	.. 737,085
1925-26	.. 746,272
1926-27	.. 755,280
1927-28	.. 755,675
1928-29	.. 765,763
1929-30	.. 650,174
1930-31	.. 731,459

An interesting discovery has recently been made by the employment of the Eotvos Torsion Balance that the Kirana Hills are only an outcrop of a subterranean range, which runs from the south of the Punjab through Sangla Hill and Chiniot, at both of which places it appears above the surface, to the Kirana Hills south of Sargodha and to Shahpur. North-west of Shahpur the range is continued, but at a very much greater depth, and it appears to run underneath the Salt Range. This subterranean range, where it is near the surface, appears to serve as a barrier, which holds up the subsoil water. Roughly speaking, it may be said that in the Punjab the danger of water-logging is generally far more serious to the north-east of this range than to the south-west.

Section B.—Rents, Wages and Prices.

Prices of food (page 211).

Since the preparation of Mr. Leigh's gazetteer in 1917 the prosperity of the district has steadily increased. Towards the end of the great war the price of food rose very rapidly and the

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increase continued until 1921 when wheat was sold at about four seers per rupee. After that owing to favourable rains in the year 1922 the price of food steadily decreased, although it was not until the spring of 1930 that world overproduction brought about the disastrous slump in prices which drove the cultivators to sell their wheat in 1931 for as little as a rupee a maund. Recently, however, the abandonment of the gold standard has helped prices to recover.

The demand for cotton, especially American cotton, increased very greatly owing to the shortage in America and prices rose to Rs. 22-12-0 a maund in 1922-23 and Rs. 28 a maund in 1923-24. After that prices fell to Rs. 12 in 1926-27, Rs. 15 in 1928-29 and Rs. 13 in 1929-30. In 1930-31 there was a serious slump; but lately prices have recovered.

The result has been a very great appreciation in the value of land as compared with 1917, though the excessively high prices obtained from 1921 to 1927 are now no longer obtainable, and land is at present difficult to sell. In spite of the reduction of supplies of canal water, the *zamindar* now produces better results than he did because he uses his water more economically, and has taken to sowing better seed and ploughing and harrowing with better implements. The improvement in communications has also helped the *zamindar* to a large extent. The income of a square of land to a holder, who takes a personal interest in the process of cultivation, may be as much as Rs. 1,500 on a square of 27·7 acres when prices are favourable. Land auctiond in the canal colony on account of the failure of horse-breeders to comply with the conditions of their grants resulted, a few years ago, in offers of an average of about Rs. 400 a square for leases extending up to a period of ten years, the responsibility for maintaining the mare and its progeny lying upon the lessee. The best land fetched up to Rs. 800 per annum for a square in such conditions. The value of land around Bhagtanwala might be taken as anything up to a thousand rupees per acre, or even more if the land is situated close to the village site The best land in the Bar Utla circle around Sargodha excluding the tract immediately around Bhagtanwala and in the canal irrigated area of Bhalwal Tahsil was worth Rs. 800 an acre and inferior land in these circles and in the better portion of the Bar Hethla circle of Sargodha Tahsil was worth about Rs. 600 an acre. Towards Sillanwali the price decreased to Rs. 500 and even Rs. 400. Beyond Sillanwali, in what is known as the Sobhaga Jungle tract, the value of land dropped still further to about Rs. 250 for land, which can be easily cultivated, but which

produces more gram than anything else, owing to its sandy nature. The extreme portion of this tahsil to the south is better off and the value of land in the Chaks located for horse-breeding might be reckoned as Rs. 400 an acre, although the peculiar characteristics of the soil do not make these Chaks suitable for horse-breeding.

CHAP. II, B. — Rents, wages and prices. Prices of food (page 211)—concld.

The value of land in Shahpur Tahsil in the inundation canal irrigated tract varies considerably. The best of it was worth about Rs. 500 an acre. The soil of this tract from Bhera to Shahpur and a little to the south retains a good deal of moisture even after the river Jhelum has subsided and the sub-soil water-level has fallen. In winters of good rainfall excellent crops of wheat are produced. The inferior soil, which can be cultivated, might be valued at Rs. 400 to Rs. 300 an acre. In the Ara Circle of Shahpur Tahsil, where perennial irrigation is provided by the Lower Jhelum Canal, the value of land was about Rs. 400 an acre on the average.

In the Salt Range the value of the best land is higher than in any other part of the district. The main Sun Valley rivals the Bhagtanwala area in value. The best land fetched up to Rs. 1,400 an acre and large areas of land could fairly be valued at about Rs. 1,200 an acre. Cultivation is carried on with extraordinary diligence, and it is the usual practice to plough the land eight or ten times before sowing wheat in the autumn. The use of improved agricultural implements would make a great difference in this tract, and its semi-temperate climate should suit the cultivation of vegetables and fruit which cannot grow in the heat of the Punjab plains. The chief difficulty in connection with the Salt Range was formerly that of communications and this difficulty no longer remains.

The above prices were calculated in 1928 before agricultural prices had fallen; but they will give a standard of proportion, which might again become valid with the return of rural prosperity.

Since 1917 the standard of living has increased considerably.

Material condition of the people (page 214).

Shahpur Tahsil is inhabited by many large proprietors and those who in the old days possessed considerable areas of barren land, which are now irrigated by the Lower Jhelum Canal, find themselves in a position of unexpected affluence. In recent years the number of privately owned motor cars has enormously increased. There are now 103 in the district and with the increasing improvement of communications this number will grow rapidly. The extension of mechanical transport

CHAP. II, B. — Rents, wages and prices. Material condition of the people (page 214)—concld.

has also affected the masses. There are now 217 lorries licensed for running in the district, and the ordinary labourer has found it cheaper, if he has to make a journery of some 20 miles, to ride in a motor lorry and do a day's work at the end of it instead of spending one or two days by walking the whole distance and tiring himself out. It is not an uncommon sight to see an ordinary agricultural labourer with his *Kassi* sitting in a motor lorry.

In the canal colony the condition of primogeniture, which is enforced in the case of horse-breeders, must tend to keep up the standard of living. The *zamindar*, who works with his own hands and owns two squares of land, could until recently make an excellent livelihood out of these two squares. Those who fail to do so are generally absentees or extravagant. It is most instructive at an agricultural association meeting to enquire what is the time. The number of gold bracelet wrist watches produced by the more enlightened *zamindars* of the canal irrigated area on such occasions is astonishing. The Imperial Bank imports many lakhs of bar gold every year and this is absorbed mostly by the *zamindars*. The residents of the towns have also had their shares in this prosperity ; but the fortunes made belong more to the few than to the many, since only a few people had the necessary foresight, at the foundation of the colony, to buy up all the land upon which they could lay their hands, and keep it.

Section D.—Mines and Mineral Resources.

Oil (page 26).

Mineral oil exists in considerable quantities in the Salt Range ; but so far it has not been successfully exploited. The Attock Oil Company prospected it for some time near Khabakki and discovered oil, but not in sufficient quantities to make it worthwhile for them to start operations on a large scale. Further to the west in Rakh Anga and the adjoining slopes in Attock District an oil bearing stratem 80 feet thick has been found ; but this has not yet been proved, and possibly this region will not prove any more satisfactory than the region further to the east, when drilling operations have commenced, although the oil obtained in samples is of excellent quality.

Section E.—Arts and Manufacture.

Factories (page 233).

There are now 33 factories registered under the Factory Act in this district. The total number of factories in the colony

towns, registered and unregistered, is shown in the following table :— CHAP. II. E.

Arts and manufacture.

Factories (page 233)—*concld.*

	Cotton.	Flour.	Others.	Total.
Sargodha	11	5	1	17
Bhalwal	3	2	..	5
Phularwan	4	2	..	6
Sillanwali	3	2	..	5
Total ..	21	11	1	33

Section G.—Means and Communications.

Railways (page 237).

The scheme, mentioned in Mr. Leigh's Gazetteer of 1917, of railway lines from Sangla Hill to Khushab, *via* Chiniot, Handewali, Sargodha, and Shahpur is shortly to materialise. Direct railway communication with Lahore will be an immense boon to the district. At present it is necessary for a traveller from Sargodha to Lahore to spend either the whole night or the whole day in the train, and travel either by Lala Musa or by Shortkot Road, both of which points are at the apex of triangles, of which the base is the direct line from Sargodha to Lahore. The projected railway from Bhera to Shahpur, which for the present has been postponed, will open up a tract of the country at present greatly in need of better communications. The tract to be traversed is a fertile one and a considerable imcrease in the prosperity of the inhabitants of the tract might be expected, if the railway were built.

The third project for constructing a line of railway from Gujrat through Halalpur near the river Chenab and on to Sargodha has also been postponed. This would open up the Chenab circle of Bhalwal Tahsil, which is another isolated and somewhat neglected tract. Besides these the only obvious remaining line to be required would be a connecting line between Shahpur and Sahiwal joining the Sargodha-Jhang railway near Shah Nikdar at the point where the railway after running south-west

CHAP. II, G.

Means and Communications.

Railways (page 237)—concld.

turns due south. This would open up the whole of the Ara tract and restore all of its old time prosperity to the town of Sahiwal.

Railway extensions to the west of the river Jhelum will no doubt await the construction of the Sind Sagar Canal.

Roads (page 238).

Great strides have been made in the last two years in the development of communications by road in the district. In 1925 the main arterial road from Lahore to Khushab was taken over by the Public Works Department. The road was gradually levelled from Bhagtanwala right through to Talibwala on the bank of the river Chenab, and metalled as far as Laksin, and a boat bridge was laid across the river Chenab by the spring of 1928 so that direct communication with Lahore became possible. Since then the metalling in Shahpur District has been carried on as far as Talibwala on the river bank, while on the other side the road has also been metalled right through from Lahore as far as the river. The effect of the taking over of this road on the finances of the District Board was not materially felt at once, since the District Board handed over to the Public Works Department nearly Rs. 38,000 of worth stone metal which had been collected for repairing the road. The District Board had, however, shortly before this resolved to raise its local rate to the maximum laid down by the District Board Act, and since it had allotted definite percentages of its regular net income to the Education, Medical and Veterinary Departments, a large sum was assured for annual expenditure on the upkeep of roads. It thus became clear that the District Board could afford to increase its metalled roads to a very large extent, and a loan was obtained from Government for a programme involving an expenditure of Rs. 7½ lakhs in three years. In 1928 on the suggestion of Malik Firoz Khan, Noon, Minister for Local Self-Government, a further loan of Rs. 1½ lakhs was raised for im proving unmetalled roads. Until the year 1924 the only extensions, made to metalled roads during a period of about 17 years, were a small extension along the road from Sargodha to Sahiwal, another along the road from Sillanwali to Faruqa, and the beginning of two roads from Bhalwal to Kotmoman and Phularwan to Miana Gondal, of which last two were to be constructed out of Government grants received several years previously. In 1924 the roads to Kotmoman and to the boundary of the district near Miana Gondal were completed and the road from Sargodha to Sahiwal was pushed on. By the summer of 1926 19½ miles of this last road had been constructed and in 1928 it reached Sahiwal.

CHAP. II, G. — Means and Communications. — Roads (page 238)—*contd.*

The mythical road from Sargodha to Lak and a quarter of a distance from Lak to Kalra, which for many years has been shown in the map of the district as metalled, has now been metalled, and was completed in 1928 as far as the boundary of the village of Lak. A new alignment has been adopted in order to utilise the Sargodha-Shahpur road as far as the crossing of the Sulki Branch.

Bhalwal is now the centre of a net work of roads, metalled and unmetalled. In addition to the completion of the metalled road to Kotmoman, which has been prolonged by the unmetalled road to Ghullapur and Bhagtanwala, a metalled road has been constructed in the direction of Chak Ramdas as far as Sardarpur. A road from Bhalwal to Bhera has been aligned, and now bears an enormous volume of traffic. The soil of the locality is generally hard and provides an excellent unmetalled surface. The system, of which the District Engineer Major Whitburn, was the pioneer of digging a deep ditch on either side, and throwing the spoil in the middle of the road, the surface being cambered continuously from one ditch to the other, and subsequently watered with a watering-cart and rolled with a light steam roller, has proved most successful, and possibly it may not be necessary to metal this stretch of road for a considerable length of time. Other first class unmetalled roads have been constructed from Bhalwal to Shahpur in the west and to Salam in the east. The accommodation road along side the railway has also been improved so as to afford direct communication by road with Sargodha.

A net work of roads has also been constructed round Phularwan. In addition to the metalled road from Phularwan to Miana Gondal, first class unmetalled roads have been made from Phularwan to Bhera in the north and Salam and Kotmoman in the south, thus affording direct access by road from Bhera to Lahore, *via* Ghullapur and Bhagtanwala.

The road from Sillanwali to Sahiwal has been metalled as far as Faruqa and from Faruqa to Bhalwal it has been put in order as a good unmetalled road. The accommodation road, between Sargodha and the south-western end of the district has also been improved, and an unmetalled connection has been made between Shah Nikdar Railway Station and Jahanian Shah at the end of the old road running through Sahiwal, Shahpur, Jhawarian, Chak Ramdas, Bhera and Miani to Malakwal. Portions of this road have also been improved.

CHAP. II. G.

Means and Communications.

Roads (page 238)—*contd.*

In Khushab Tahsil recent progress has been equally striking. The road from Khushab to Mianwali was realigned in 1928 immediately to the south of the railway in order to avoid the sand hills which had blown up from the south and covered the old road which ran through Mitha Tiwana. This realignment was made possible by the generosity of the local landowners under the persuasion of Lala Daulat Ram Budhwar, Sub-Divisional Officer, and Khan Bahadur Malik Mohammad Sher Khan, Tiwana, of Mitha Tiwana. Subsequently this road, which was already suitable for motor lorry traffic, was taken over by the Public Works Department.

Another unmetalled road has been constructed from Khushab to Katha Saghral, and to the south of Khushab the old riverain road has been improved as far as Girot. The Salt Range has been made accessible by the improvement of the old road from Khushab to Nurewala. The worst portions of this have been metalled, and the old camel track from Nurewala to Kathwai has been entirely remade on a re-alignment selected by the District Engineer Major Whitburn, which enables motor traffic easily to surmount the rise of 2,000 feet in the course of a 10 mile climb with a gradient which, except in two or three places, is not steeper than 1 in 20. The roads, inside the Salt Range, have also been greatly improved and a motor traffic now runs from Kathwai through Khura and by a new alignment, also selected by the District Engineer Major Whitburn, to Naushahra and Sodhi. From Naushahra the road has been improved as far as Uchhali and even Sakesar, with an elevation of nearly 5,000 feet, is now accessible by motor car, although the road in one place still requires re-alignment in order to make it quite easy. From Naushahra a road was constructed to Mardwal at the expense of the inhabitants of that village, as a thank-offering for their being relieved from the imposition of a punitive police post, which had been located for many years past in their village, and in commemoration of the visit of His Excellency Sir Malcolm Hailey to the Salt Range in the spring of 1927. The road to Mardwal has since been continued to Khabakki, Jaba, and Pail, near which it meets the continuation of the road from Sodhi Jai Wali. The road is now complete as far the boundary of the district close to Munara, and, since a similar road has been constructed in Jhelum District, direct communication between Sargodha and Rawalpindi by road has become possible.

The road up the hills from Nurewala to Kathwai constitutes a remarkable engineering feat. Half of the cost of about

Rs. 2 lakhs was met by the Punjab Government in recognition of the military services of the inhabitants of the Salt Range during the great war. It has opened up nearly a thousand square miles of country, carrying a pouplation of about 50,000. In the old days the inhabitants of this tract were notorious for their turbulence and lawlessness; but since the opening up of the country dacoities have become a thing of the past. The inhabitants themselves now admit that it would not be safe to attempt to commit dacoities on a paying sacle, in a country where the police could now pursue them in lorries, and overtake them before they could dispose of their booty.

CHAP. II, G.

Means and Communications.

Roads (page 238)—*concld.*

This road was initiated by His Excellency Sir Malcolm Hailey on the 10th of April 1927 and formally opened by him on the 1st of April 1298, on which date also he opened the unmetalled road from Khushab to the Mianwali border, the metalled roads from Sargodha to Kalra, from Sargodha to Sahiwal, and from Sillanwali to Faruqa, and finally the boat bridge across the river Chenab by means of which he proceeded back to Lahore by road in the evening.

Encamping Grounds. (page 239).

All the encamping grounds in the district have now been surrendered by the Military Department except the aviation ground at Khushab part of which belongs to Government and part of which is leased from the co-sharers of the estate for use as a landing ground for aeroplanes.

CHAPTER III.—ADMINISTRATIVE.

Section A.—Administrative Divisions.

CHAP. III, A.

Courts of first instance. (page 242.)

The following table will show the honorary magistrates and judges now exercising powers in this district :—

1	2			3
	NATURE OF JURISDICTION EXERCISED.			
Name of gentleman exercising judicial powers.	Criminal powers.	Civil powers.	Powers exercised as a Bench, section 15, Cr. P. C.	Local area of jurisdiction.
Umar Hayat Khan Tiwana, the Hon'ble, Honorary Colonel, Nawab Malik Sir, of Kalra, K.C.I.E., C.B.E., M.V.O.	1st class, 9-4-30.	..	..	Shahpur District.
Muhammad Hayat Mian, Qureshi, K.B., C.I.E.	1st class, 21-11-28.	..	..	Ditto.
Khizar Hayat Khan, Tiwana, Honorary Captain, Malik of Kalra.	..	..	..	Ditto.
Sher Muhammad Khan Nun, Malik, Khan Bahadur.	2nd class, 14-5-30.	..	..	Ditto.
Sardar Khan Nun, Captain, Malik	2nd class, 23-7-28.	..	..	Ditto.
Muhammad Sher Khan, Tiwana, Honorary Lieutenant, Malik, Khan Bahadur, of Mitha Tiwana	2nd class, 11-9-28.	..	..	Khushab Tahsil.
Radha Kishan, Chaudhri of Sahiwal.	2nd class,	1,000 5-1-28.	..	Shahpur District.
Saleh Muhammad, Mian .. Sher Singh, Sardar Sahib, Subedar Harbans Singh, Sardar Sahib, Sardar. Wusat Ali Khan, Khan Sahib, Agha.	2nd class 28-1-30.	..	2nd class, 14-7-30.	Sargodha Tahsil.
Mohkam Chand, Jamadar .. Sarfraz Khan, Jamadar ..	2nd class, 14-7-30.	..		
Khurshed Alam, Chaudhri ..	2nd class, 10-7-28.	..		
Fazal Ilahi, Sheikh .. Pir Badshah, Sayad .. Suraj Kaul, Malik .. Ali Haidar Shah, Sayad .. Fazal Haq, B.A., Sheikh ..	2nd class, 12-2-30.	..	2nd class, 23-11-26.	Bhera Municipality.

CHAP. III, A.

Administrative Divisions.

Courts of first instance (page 242)—concld.

1	2			3
Name of gentleman exercising judicial powers.	NATURE OF JURISDICTION EXERCISED. Criminal powers.	Civil powers.	Powers exercised as a Bench, section 15, Cr. P. C.	Local area of jurisdiction.
Fateh Khan, Sardar, Baloch of Sahiwal.	2nd class, 22-1-30.	..	2nd class, 22-1-30.	Sahiwal Thana.
Ghulam Muhammad Shah, Pir of Jahanian Shah.	2nd class, 21-8-28.	..		
Kundan Lal, Lala, Vasdev of Sahiwal.	2nd class, 11-9-28.	..		
Zaman Khan, Captain, Malik, M. C. of Wahir.	2nd class, 14-7-30.	..	2nd class, 14-7-30.	Khushab Tahsil; excluding Nurpur Thana.
Tara Chand, Kakar, Rai Sahib, Malik.	2nd class, 11-9-28.	..		
Ghulam Muhammad Khan, Wadhal, Honorary Captain, K. B., S. B., Malik, M.B.E.				
Muhammad Amir Khan, Sardar, Zaildar of Khushab.				
Rang Shah, Sayad of Jalalabad ..				

Section B.—Civil and Criminal Justice.

Crime (page 249).

The state of affairs depicted in Mr. Leigh's Gazetteer of 1917 still continues to a large extent. Cattle lifting goes on as before, but perhaps rather less openly. Public opinion has not yet ranged itself definitely on the side of the law. The chief lines along which cattle are taken are :—

(*a*) Through Bandial and on to Khushab or Hamoka.

(*b*) Through Adhi Sargal to Baggi and Haveli Majoka at which last two villages punitive police posts have recently been located, and then on to Jhang District.

(*c*) Connecting up with (*a*) through Shahpur and Bakhar due east towards Miana Gondal in Gujrat District, along a line of *Jangli* villages situated in the north of Sargodha Tahsil such as Lak, and the centre of Bhalwal Tahsil such as Salam.

CHAP. III, B.

Civil and Criminal Justice.

Crime (page 249)—*concld.*

(*d*) Connected with (*c*) from the *Jangli* villages of the northern and central portion of Sargodha Tahsil towards Asianwali, Hadda to Bhabrana in Jhang District. This last place is a great centre for collecting and exchanging stolen cattle.

The Salt Range owing to its rocky nature is practically free from cattle lifting. Attempts were made to start the practice in the villages of Nalli, Nari, &c., in the years 1923-24, but were stopped by vigorous action on the part of the Sub-Divisional Magistrate.

Crimes of violence (page 249).

Crimes of violence are most common among the Janglis of the *Bar*, the Sikh colonists, and the Awans of the Salt Range.

The Janglis are experts in massacres. Large numbers of persons assault a single man or a small party. After killing the object of their dislike, they cut him up into small pieces and dispose of the corpse so that no trace of it remains. As a rule these methods are successful: convictions are rare, and death sentences are rarer still. This type of crime appears to be on the increase.

Among the Sikhs it is more usual that a single person, or two friends, should go and murder the victim. In a recent case, a well-to-do man, who, according to the rules, was entitled to a gun license, used his gun, as soon as he bought it, to commit a murder, and was duly sentenced to death.

In the Salt Range, murders are still fairly common. The cause of dispute is usually a woman, but sometimes quarrels about rights to irrigation from streams end fatally. In times past the bolder spirits among the young men were wont to band themselves together to commit dacoities, usually at a considerable distance from their homes. During the Great War between 3,000 and 4,000 of the young men of the Salt Range enlisted, and crime decreased considerably; but a few dacoities were perpetrated, the last one of real importance being committed at the village of Nalli.

After the War outlaws from other districts began to find it convenient to take refuge in the Salt Range. The notorious Tora of Thoa Mahram Khan in Attock District spent much of his time in the Salt Range, although he was finally arrested crossing the river Jhelum.

Subsequently in the summer of 1923, a family dispute arose between certain residents of Bhukhi village. The aggrieved party prosecuted its assailants, and both parties were bound

CHAP. I B. Civil and Criminal Justice. Crimes of violence (p. 249)—*contd.*

down to keep the peace. The complainants, however, considering that the accused had not been sufficiently punished, took the law into their own hands, and calling in one Arif Shah, an outlaw from Attock District, shot down a considerable number of their enemies. Three brothers—Amir Khan, Jahan Khan, and Ali Akbar—then absconded with Arif Shah, who was after a while found dead in a cave. It was assumed that he had been murdered for the sake of his rifle. Later on one Samanda of Khura, an *ex*-soldier, who was wanted in connection with numerous crimes, joined the outlaws and finally Hidayat Ali of Khura, another outlaw with a similar record, also came to the Salt Range hoping to murder Samanda. Jahan Khan was killed while absconding. Amir Khan, Ali Akbar and Samanda caught Malik Allahayar Khan, the younger brother of the Zaildar of Sabhral, on the camel track between Kathwai and Nurewala, and murdered him for helping to have their property attached. A reign of terror was established in the Salt Range, and, although large numbers of mounted police were sent up, they were unable to bring the absconders to justice.

In August 1924 the eight Zaildars of the Salt Range, in spite of the murder of Malik Allahyar Khan, arranged to give evidence against all the persons, who were known to be harbouring and aiding the absconders. A list of about 150 persons was prepared and 62 persons were bound down under section 110, Criminal Procedure Code, for harbouring robbers, and sent to jail for failing to provide adequate security. Information was then given to the police that Samanda would be found in a certain place, and he was surprised and arrested in the early morning at great personal risk by Sayad Murtaza Shah, Inspector of Police (now Deputy Superintendent). Shortly afterwards, Amir Khan and Ali Akbar were persuaded by their brother Jamadar Surkhru Khan to surrender themselves. While the appeals against the order for taking security were still undecided, news arrived that Hidayat Ali had been caught sleeping at night in consequence of the information given to the late Rai Sahib Lala Buta Ram, Inspector of Police (later Deputy Superintendent). The appeals of all those, who had been sent to jail for failure to give security, were promptly accepted, and they were immediately released. The four absconders were tried for murder and hanged, and peace reigned once more in the Salt Range. Probably for the first time on record a year elapsed before a single murder was recorded in the hill tract. The good work done by those who had taken a share in bringing the absconders to book was not overlooked. Malik Karam Ilahi Khan and Malik Muzaffar

CHAP. III. B. — Civil and Criminal Justice. Crimes of violence (page 9)—*concld*.

Khan, and the Zaildars of Uchhali and Khabakki, were created Divisional Durbaris in recognition for these and other services. Malik Muhammad Sher Khan, Zaildar of Hardo Sodhi, and Sayad Chan Pir, Zaildar of Sodhi Jaiwali, received Jagirs of Rs. 400 per annum each, three squares of land were allotted to those who had taken leading parts in the arrest of the absconders and three half squares were granted to the three sons of the murdered Sarbarah Zaildar Malik Allahyar Khan. Two horse-breeding grants of two squares each, which had been confiscated from Kamal-ud-Din and Shahab-ud-Din, the sons of Mian Nizam-ud-Din, of Khura and Mitha Tiwana, on account of the part played by them in harbouring Tora, the dacoit, were re-allotted to Malik Allahyar Khan, and Malik Shahadat Khan, the sons of the Zaildar of Uchhali and of the Inamdar of Warcha.

Section C.—Land Revenue.

Change of tahsil headquarters from Bhera to Bhalwal (page 55).

The most striking change, which has taken place since Mr. Leigh's Gazetteer of 1917 was written, is that the tahsil headquarters were transferred from Bhera to Bhalwal in the year 1917. It was recognised that Bhalwal, being situated on the main line of railway to Karachi and being in a more central position, would eventually become more important place than Bhera. The latter became the headquarters of a sub-tahsil with a Naib-Tahsildar permanently stationed there. He also acted as sub-registrar and as sub-treasury officer when the seasonal sub-treasury was opened for the payment of the two instalments of land revenue. In the year 1924 the seasonal sub-treasury was abolished, without much inconvenience to land revenue payers, and to the very great convenience of the administration ; but the headquarters of the Naib-Tahsildar for revenue and registration purposes were left at Bhera. The tahsil is now universally known as the Bhalwal Tahsil.

Mr. Ram Chandra's Assessment.

Mr. Ram Chandra, I.C.S., assumed charge of Settlement Officer, Sargodha, on the 21st of November 1921 and eventually made over charge on the 5th of April 1925. The new rates of assessment came into force in Sargodha and Bhalwal Tahsils in Kharif 1923 and in Shahpur Tahsil in Rabi 1925.

Changes in rates of assessment.

Mr. Ram Chandra's assessment resulted in a considerable increase in the land revenue demand. The only possible method of comparing this assessment with Mr. Rudkin's is to give the figures for the land revenue demand for the last two harvest before the new assessment came into force and the first two harvests after it had come into force, since the land revenue

assessment is a fluctuating one. The following table will show these demands in each assessment circle :—

Circle.		Kharif, 1922.	Rabi, 1923.	Kharif, 1923.	Rabi, 1924.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bhalwal Tahsil ..	Bar ..	1,82,435	4,08,482	4,71,316	9,74,687
	Chenab Hethla ..	19,442	97,272	4,772	18,392
	Chenab Utla ..	..	..	40,292	1,08,532
Sargodha Tahsil ..	Sobhaga ..	..	..	21,987	49,949
	Bar Hethla ..	1,09,380	2,50,999	1,30,803	2,81,299
	Bar Utla ..	1,74,110	4,10,683	2,60,014	5,09,317
Shahpur Tahsil ..	Ara ..	30,569	82,858	31,992	76,363

Subsequently in accordance with the undertaking of the Punjab Government that the principles of the Land Revenue Amendment Act of 1928 should be applied to Shahpur District, reductions were made as will be seen from the following table of the demands in each assessment circle :—

Circle.	Rabi, 1929.	Kharif, 1929.	Rabi, 1930.	Kharif, 1930.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bar	4,56,989	2,57,627	3,16,592	2,23,066
Chenab Hethla	22,252	4,005	18,496	4,307
Chenab Utla	41,199	21,729	32,467	18,182
Sobhaga	43,699	17,997	39,636	21,304
Bar Utla	4,74,040	1,46,380	3,68,912	2,22,680
Bar Hethla	2,80,681	1,23,761	2,31,414	1,88,487
Ara	1,00,484	24,203	93,919	43,142

The only area, where the assessment was reduced, was in the Chenab circle of Bhalwal Tahsil below the old *nakka* or edge of the river bed. In this circle a good deal of deterioration has taken place owing to the spread of *kallar*, and the fact that the floods, which formerly proved beneficial, are now less frequent, owing to the quantity of water taken out of the river for irrigation canals.

CHAP. III. C. — Land Revenue. Extension of irrigation.

The following table will show the extension of irrigation according to the irrigation channels and the chaks affected year by year from 1912 onwards after Mr. Rudkin's assessment had come into force :—

Name of year.	Name of channel dug.	Name of chaks and villages receiving irrigation from No. 2.
1	2	3
29th July 1918 ..	Uppi minor of Jholpur Distributary	Chak No. 19-S.B., Uppi, Rawanwali and Bucha Kalan.
26th October 1919 ..	Memrana minor of Khadir Branch ..	Rahimpur and Kot Ghazi Kalan.
15th November 1919	Kandiwala minor of Lalian Distributary.	Chak No. 53-S.B.
8th November 1920	Tandlian minor of Kirana Distributary.	Chaks No. 113, 116, 119 and 120-S.B.
Kharif, 1920 ..	Fatehpur Distributary of Northern Branch.	Khawajabad, part Sakesar, Tatri and Utti.
Rabi, 1920-21 ..	Lak Distributary of Northern Branch	Nawabpore.
1921-22 ..	Rattokala Distributary ..	Chaks No. 6-A, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 (all of these were getting canal water for portion of their areas.)
11th January 1924 ..	Kanion minor of Khadir Distributary	Burani.
30th January 1924 ..	Kazian minor of Chokera Distributary.	Chak Nos. 91-A and 85-S.B.
19th March 1924 ..	Pindi minor of Chokera Distributary	Chak No. 75-S.B.
5th September 1924..	Pilowal minor of Khadir Branch ..	Dharangar.
1924-25 ..	Gharat Distributary	Chaks No. 1, 2 and 3 in Rakh Dharema.
2nd March 1925 ..	Jaspal minor of Hajian Distributary..	Chak No. 75-A.S.B. and Tanguwali.
7th April 1925 ..	Ahmadwala minor of Soda Distributary.	Doda village.
8th April 1926 ..	Baran minor of Khadir Branch ..	Barana. (Jhang District).
6th June 1926 ..	Nasirpur Distributary of Khadir Branch.	Daulatpur, Nasirpur, Jhil and Chak Miana.
1st July 1926 ..	Badin Distributary of Khadir Branch	Saidnow and Dingrala (Shahpur District).

It must be remembered that the Irrigation Branch is constantly employed in improving the means of irrigation. The various channels are constantly silting up to their proper level and fresh land, which previously was uncommanded by a few inches, comes under command year by year. Some channels, such as the Chaukera minor, have been enabled to carry larger supplies by being raised in places where they run through low-lying country, thus making it possible to provide larger supplies at the tail. Outlets, which are unnecessarily large, have been reduced near the heads of distributaries, in order to give more water to the chaks situated nearer to the tail. Even since Mr. Ram Chandra's village inspections were made, the water supply of many chaks has been considerably improved, and the reasons for the leniency of assessment, which existed in his time, are now no longer valid.

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Extension of irrigation—*contd.*

Suspensions and remissions of revenue (page 285).

In the area, assessed by Mr. Ram Chandra, the land revenue is fluctuating, and therefore, suspensions and remissions are not required except for calamities occurring after the crop has been cut. One such occasion occurred in Rabi 1923 when heavy rains in the Kirana Hills caused flooding in the neighbouring chaks, and damaged the grain on the threshing floors. Otherwise the chief danger of damage in the colony area is from flooding and water-logging. The heavy monsoons of 1921, 1924 and 1926 and the floods of 1928 and 1929 caused a good deal of damage in the low-lying areas of Bhalwal and Shahpur Tahsils.

In Bhera sub-tahsil, Shahpur Tahsil, and Khushab Tahsil suspensions still continue. But in the past they have frequently been unnecessarily allowed, for want of consideration of the fact that many villages, near the river, did not depend at all on the kharif harvest, and counted on floods fertilising their land during the kharif harvest for the rabi harvest. Remissions have been chiefly confined to the small area north of Khushab between the hills and the river. These unfortunate villages frequently miss the rain which benefits all the surrounding country. Unfortunately the Rasul Pumping Scheme has not materialized. By this scheme canal irrigation might have been supplied to the country between the Salt Range and the river Jhelum, in both Jhelum and Shahpur Districts, as far south as Khushab. All that can now be done is to improve, as far as possible, the old Corbynwah Canal, which, in view of the approaching inception of the Rasul Pumping Scheme, has recently been neglected. In the Thal the demand is so light that it is ordinarily possible to recover suspended revenue whenever a good harvest occurs.

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The Mohar Circle, to the west of Khushab, has deserved suspensions of revenue on many occasions, but remissions are usually unnecessary. The advent of the Sind Sagar Canal would be a great boon to the villages in the north of this region. At present the sandy soil of the Mohar, south of the railway line, is more valuable than the harder soil, to the north, since on the sand-hills it is possible to grow gram even if the rainfall is light.

Colony tenures (page 286).

Mr. Leigh's settlement did not deal with the portion of the district within the perennial irrigation boundary. The administration of the canal colony stands by itself and presents a considerable divergence from the ordinary revenue procedure of the district, since the Collector has to act not only as the head of the agency for collecting revenue and dealing with various disputes about land as they arise, but also as a land agent managing an enormous Government estate. Owing to the very high value of colony land, the work, done by a Deputy Commissioner in charge of a colony district, is of the very greatest financial importance. A small error in judgment or some slight relaxation of control may cause a very large loss of revenue to Government. Much, therefore, depends upon the personal attention paid by the Deputy Commissioner to the management of the colony.

In the past various problems have arisen for which no complete solution is provided in the 1926 edition of the Punjab Colony Manual. Some of these problems are common to all colonies in the Punjab and some are peculiar to the Lower Jhelum Canal Colony.

Exchanges.

The first problem, which invariably confronts a Deputy Commissioner, newly posted to the district, is that of dealing with a flood of petitions for exchanges of land and additions to holdings which are alleged to be smaller than the standard size. With regard to exchanges much difficulty has been caused in the past by the fact that originally great difficulty was experienced in the Lower Jhelum Canal Colony in persuading colonists to go to Shahpur District and to stay there. Great leniency was, therefore, shown in enforcing the conditions, and, whenever exchanges of land were asked, these were freely granted. The process continued until the original squares, in which the land had been allotted, were in many cases so much broken up as to interfere seriously with the irrigation and cultivation of the land. Special anxiety was always shown to obtain an exchange into the squares adjoining the village site, which from their position were naturally by far the most valuable. This was contrary to the instructions originally laid down, which provided that a vacant space should be left for the purpose of what was known

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as *charagah* adjoining the village site. This *charagah* was an unfortunate expression, since the only purpose, for which the land was not used, was that of grazing. On the other hand, such vacant spaces provided land for digging pits from which to obtain clay for making houses, these pits subsequently becoming tanks for the storage of water. They were also used as a standing ground where cattle could collect in the morning or evening and in time of plague they were valuable for camping out. In horse-breeding chaks a scheme had originally been evolved in the early days of the colony for irrigated paddocks. This was subsequently revived in the year 1925, and the experiment, although it has not yet been attempted on a large scale, has proved successful in increasing the number of young stock suitable for purchase by the Army Remount Department.

*Recently it has been laid down for all colonies in the Punjab that, since exchanges were ordinarily sought in the private interest of the petitioners, and, if sanctioned, caused a considerable loss to Government, such exchanges should not be sanctioned when the grantees had been in possession of their land long enough to be able to make certain that the land was not unculturable. In the case of exchanges sought on the ground that the land had become unculturable on account of water-logging or damage by kallar, it was laid down that in all such cases a reference should be made to the Water-logging Board before an exchange was sanctioned. If this principle is strictly followed, it will not only save Government from very serious losses of revenue, but will also save the local district officers from much unnecessary labour, since, if a single application for exchange is accepted, it is immediately followed by numerous petitions from other persons similarly placed.

In the case of those who have purchased their land, or, having previously been tenants, have acquired proprietary rights in their land by purchase from Government, exchanges have been expressly forbidden.

Izafas.

Similarly *izafas* (additional grants of land), which were so freely allowed in the past, have also been prohibited. This provision applies not only to the eleemosynary allotment of Government waste land to persons who have no right to it, which was too common a feature in the earlier days of the colony, but also to the acceptance of demands made by persons who allege that they have not been allotted the full amount of land, which,

*Senior Secretary's endorsement No. 32-D, dated 7th June 1929, forwarding a note recorded by the Financial Commissioner, Development, to all Deputy Commissioners in charge of Colony Districts, &c.

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according to the orders of Government, they were entitled to obtain. The usual ground for such petitions was that a square of land was equal to 28 acres or 224 *kanals*. Such claims, however, are entirely baseless. Allotments were made, except where the contrary was definitely expressed in writing in the orders of Government, by squares, each square containing an area varying in accordance with the variations in the base and side lines of the different squares. These variations were the result of inaccuracies in making calculations from the original base lines when the survey of the whole colony was first carried out. Consequently, in some cases, squares were smaller than in other cases. The theoretical area, moreover, of a square was not 28 but 27·7 acres, *i.e.*, 221½ *kanals*. The Deputy Commissioner, therefore, in making any fresh allotment should always regard with great suspicion any calculations in which the area to be allotted is based only upon the number of *kanals* in the area recommended for allotment.

Roads and water-courses.

Another pitfall to be avoided by the Deputy Commissioner is the omission of *inter* and *intra* village roads and water-courses from calculations. According to the rules such roads and water-courses form part of the grant, and are entered in the land revenue records in the name of the grantee and not as being the property of Government.

These two matters may appear to be comparatively unimportant, but experience has shown that in making an allotment, even of a grant of 5 squares, it is possible to make an allotment in excess of the area, sanctioned by Government, of about 5 acres, the value of which at Rs. 400 an acre would be Rs. 2,000. In any area, therefore, in which allotments of land were at all frequent, the disregard of these matters might cause a loss of revenue to Government, which would run into lakhs of rupees.

Alienations.

Another matter, in which the Deputy Commissioner has to exercise particular care, is applications for permission to alienate. Such applications have to be dealt with under section 19 of the Colonization Act. The Deputy Commissioner is ordinarily empowered in writing by the Commissioner of the Division with authority to exercise the powers of Commissioner under this section; but the authority has to be given afresh in the case of each successive appointment to the post of Deputy Commissioner. *No permission to alienate is of course required in the

*Punjab Government letter No. 2776-D, dated 7th May 1929, to the Commissioner, Rawalpindi Division.

case of those who have acquired proprietary rights in their land. Government tenants should ordinarily be refused permission to alienate their land. If they hold their land on non-service conditions, they can obtain proprietary rights whenever they may think fit to deposit the sum demanded by Government for the purchase of these rights. An exception should only be made in favour of near relations who have helped to develop the grant with money and labour. In the case of horse-breeding grantees, the principle has for some years been strictly observed that, where a grantee has a son of age to think for himself, no alienation should be permitted without the consent in writing of that son, whether that son may have legally attained his majority or not. The prescriptive right, contained in the schedule attached to the Sanad of occupancy rights, laying down that the eldest son, unless considered by the Deputy Commissioner to be unfit to succeed his father, should be appointed as his father's successor, is one which should always be maintained. Considerable numbers of applications have been received in the past from horse-breeding grantees, who have married a second wife, and been persuaded by that second wife to set aside her eldest step-son in favour of her own son. Sometimes these applications are couched in the form of a request that the grantee may be permitted to execute a will disinheriting the eldest son and leaving the horse-breeding grant to the eldest son of the second wife. Such applications cannot lawfully be accepted, since it is only after the decease of the grantee that the Deputy Commissioner can pass orders either accepting or setting aside the eldest son of the deceased. All applications, intended to defeat the right of the eldest son, should be rejected outright. Since this policy has been followed, there have been no cases of murder of horse-breeding grantees by their eldest sons, and, although horse-breeding grantees sometimes allege that they fear such treatment at the hands of their eldest sons, such allegations are absurd, since the eldest son must know well that, even without judicial proof, the Deputy Commissioner would be justified, if reasonable grounds existed, for believing that the eldest son was responsible for his father's death, in setting aside that eldest son in favour of the next heir. The eldest son, therefore, is the last person likely to make an attempt on his father's life, or, in any other way, to render himself liable to be declared unfit to succeed.

Considerable care is required in dealing with cases, which arise under section 24 of the Colonization Act, especially where horse-breeders are concerned. Such cases are important, since they may involve the forfeiture of land worth many thousands

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Alienations—concld.

of rupees either temporarily or permanently. In all cases a detailed order should be passed by the Collector giving, in the case of horse-breeders, a full history of the management of their mares and young stock supplied from the records of the District Remount Officer. It must be clearly be shown that the defaulter has been given an opportunity to appear before the Collector and to state his objections. This fact should be recorded in writing, and the objections, if made in writing, should be specifically dealt with in the order. In cases, where the breach of conditions is of such a kind as to admit of a remedy, a written notice must always be issued allowing one month in which the breach should be remedied, and the receipt of such notice should be shown in proof of service.

Lambardars.

Originally in the colony as few *lambardars* as possible were appointed in each chak. The object of appointing more than one *lambardar* was to provide for separate interests of different communities, where two or more communities were strongly represented in each chak, and a single *lambardar* could not be expected to look after the interests of those not belonging to his community. In general, however, the principle was observed that it is far easier for the administration to deal with a single *lambardar* than with two or three, and, where horse-breeding conditions had to be enforced, this was especially important. All applications for an increase in the number of *lambardars* need the sanction of the Commissioner under Land Revenue Rules, and it was laid down, some years ago by the Commissioner of Rawalpindi Division, that as few *lambardars* as possible should be appointed, regard being had rather to the efficiency of administration than to the wishes of the various aspirants to the post. An exception, however, has always been made in favour of influential persons holding considerable areas of land in any particular chak. These persons have been appointed *lambardars* for their own land only, and they are not allowed to have any share in the management of the *kamins*' square. Not being peasant grantees, they are not entitled to a *lambardari* square or a portion of the *lambardari* square. This arrangement is in accordance with the provisions of the Land Revenue Rules, since such persons do not reside in their chaks themselves, and almost invariably appoint an agent to look after their lands, and to do the work of a *Sarbarah lambardar*. According to the Land Revenue Rules, non-resident *lambardars* can only appoint an agent as a substitute, if they own the whole of the portion of the estate for which they are *lambardars*. Numerous cases have occurred in which influential persons have urged strongly

that they should be allowed to hold the post of *lambardar* and to appoint their agent to act as *lambardar*, despite the protest of other residents in the village. Such applications are frequently objectionable on the ground that the other residents in the chak are persons of considerable social standing, and object strongly to having paid servant who might be of inferior social standing to themselves, sitting over them to do the work of a *lambardar*. But the main objection to such applications is the fact that they are directly contrary to the provisions of the Land Revenue Rules.

Land Revenue. *Lambardars*—concld.

Lambardari squares.

The general rule with regard to *lambardari* squares is that they should only be allowed in peasant chaks. It is sometimes difficult to define exactly what is a peasant chak, but it may be accepted that no land-holder, holding more than 2 squares of land, should be considered to be entitled to a *lambardari* square, unless he or his predecessors in interest had originally been horse-breeding peasant grantees and had acquired additional land in the chak by purchase. No non-resident *lambardar* should be allowed to have a *lambardari* square. In chaks, where there are more than one *lambardar* and more than one *lambardari* square has been allotted, reductions can be made when any post of *lambardar* becomes vacant. The principle, ordinarily observed, is that there should not be more than one *lambardari* square in any one chak, and, where there is more than one resident *lambardar*, the square should eventually be divided up between them, if it is considered essential to retain more than one *lambardar* in the chak. When a *lambardari* square falls vacant adjoining the village site and the chak has not sufficient *charagah* adjoining the village site, and another square of land is available at a greater distance, an opportunity occurs of turning the *lambardari* square into *charagah*, and giving in its place a *lambardari* square more remote from the village site. No compunction need be felt about taking such action in the common interest, since the present emoluments of a colony *lambardar* are very handsome and even the allotment of a square of land remote from a village site is a very valuable consideration for the services rendered by the ordinary *lambardar*.

Kamins' squares.

The area of land in the Lower Jhelum Canal Colony, to be allotted to *kamins*, is fixed at 32 *killas*. *Kamins* hold the land as sub-tenants of the *lambardar* and are liable to eviction at the end of the *rabi* harvest, if notice is given to them before the 15th of November. Cases of dispute, between *lambardars* and *kamins*, are dealt with by Tahsildars and Naib-Tahsildars, appeals coming before the Collector. Complaints made by *kamins* of harsh

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treatment on the part of *lambardars* should be received with caution. The *lambardar* is responsible for the good government of the village and he must be allowed to take suchs teps as he thinks necessary with regard to the *kamins*. They do not pay anything except *malikana*, land revenue, water-rates and cesses for the enjoyment of their land, and they can have no grievance, if they are evicted by the *lambardar*, provided that the ordinary requirements of the Tenancy Act are complied with. Recently orders have been issued that the *begaris* in each chak should be made responsible for the maintenance in good order of the *inter* and *intra* village roads in return for the privilege of being allowed to cultivate their land. The *lambardar* should be required to see that these duties are fulfilled by the *begaris*, and the Tahsildar, the Naib-Tahsildar and the Qanungo concerned should see that the *lambardar* does his duties in this respect.

Charagah.

It has already been pointed out that the expression "*charagah*" is a misleading one, since the *charagah* is not utilised for grazing. The expression, however, has been used for so long that it would be difficult to substitute any other expression for it. The *charagah* in Shahpur District is of two kinds—*charagah nazd abadi* and *charagah dur az abadi*. Originally it was intended that a certain open space should be left near the village site to serve for the excavation of clay to build houses, the digging of tanks, possible extensions of the village site, a standing ground for cattle and an encamping ground in time of plague. This land could also be utilised for village schools and school play grounds. Unfortunately these reserved areas have, in many cases, been encroached upon, and efforts should always be made, as occasion offers, to have such lands vacated, when a *lambardari* square falls vacant, or exchanges can suitably be made of land held by *kamins*. The *charagah*, more remote from the village site, has not the same value, and once arrangements have been made to secure sufficient common land near the village site, there would be no objection to this land being disposed of. A good deal of this land is already under temporary cultivation.

Zakhiras.

Originally plantations of trees (*zakhiras*) were maintained by tree planting tenants. In the year 1924 these tree planting grants were abolished. Those tenants, who had fulfilled their conditions, were allowed to retain their grants as ordinary non-service peasants, and other grants were forfeited either wholly or partly. The area, usually 3½ *killas*, under the actual plantation, was handed over to the District Board, which entertained an enormous and possibly somewhat apocryphal staff to look

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after these plantations and the land attached to them. Subsequently in 1924 most of the land, attached to the *zakhiras* and confiscated from the tree-planting defaulters, was sold by auction. The District Board is still responsible for looking after these plantations of trees, and, in order to ensure that the trees should not die for want of water, arrangements have been made to lease out the land underneath for the cultivation of crops, such as *mung* and *mash*, during the *kharif*, under the trees. Generally speaking, however, these plantations are in a bad way and the only scheme, which affords any prospect of success, is that they should be replaced gradually with plantations of mesquite (*prosopis juliflora*) which can thrive without water. Where such plantations are remote from the village site, it would be advantageous to transfer them to the *charagah* adjoining the village site, where they could serve one of their original purposes of affording shade to the inhabitants of the chak during hot weather.

Areas reserved from allotment.

Excepting auction chaks, the rule, originally laid down in the Lower Jhelum Canal Colony, was that 10 per cent. of the total culturable commanded area, excluding *ghair mumkin* land, should be reserved from allotment. This reserve, however, intended partly to serve as *charagah*, adjoining the village site, and partly for exchanges in cases where it was found that any particular grantee had a considerable proportion of unculturable land in his grant. This minimum reservation, however, was disregarded even in the early days of the colony and some of the most fertile chaks, especially in the neighbourhood of Bhagtanwala, retained but a very small fraction of the required percentage unallotted. Further reductions were made by unauthorised grants made by subsequent Colonization and Assistant Colonization Officers, and, when reward grants for services in the war were made after 1918, in many cases, land was allotted to grantees in chaks where less than 10 per cent. of the land remained unallotted. Constant vigilance is required on the part of the Deputy Commissioner to ensure that, when new allotments are made, these are not sanctioned in land adjoining the village site, or in chaks, where the unallotted percentage is less than 10 per cent.

One objection to the allotments, made after 1918, was that frequently, in horse-breeding chaks, non-horse-breeders were introduced, thus causing considerable complications from the administrative point of view. In many cases the new grantees found their position so uncomfortable that they applied for exchanges and these were always freely allowed.

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Land Revenue.

Abadis.

The management of village sites presents a certain amount of difficulty owing to laxity of administration in the past. There is a record of rights for each colony village site and it is easy to ascertain exactly how many sites each resident of the chak holds. All residents of chaks at present hold their land within the village site as non-occupancy tenants of Government and are liable to eviction at any time. Their only right is to remove the material of their houses. Shop-keepers are sometimes evicted when they make nuisance of themselves, and are generally complained of by the cultivators of the chak. *Land-holders are allotted one site for every square which they hold. *Lambardars* may be given an extra half site only in virtue of their office. Large landholders are allotted one site for every square held by them in the chak up to a maximum of 6 sites. *Kamins* and tenants are ordinarily allowed half a site. Recently a survey of the colony has been made by Khan Khaliq Dad Khan, Colony Assistant, who has recorded remarks about all village sites in the colony and dealt with all cases of allotments in excess of requirements. Care should be taken in future to see that additional sites are not unnecessarily allotted in chaks and more especially that the village site is not utilised for ordinary cultivation or for the planting of gardens. The general question of the policy to be followed in such matters is under the consideration of Government.

Colony towns.

These were originally located at Sargodha, Bhalwal, Phularwan and Sillanwali. The general practice of Government was to discourage *mandis* from springing up in other places, and, although a few shops have been built up at Handewali, Shah Nikdar and Ajnala, no regular *mandis* exist in these places.

Originally colony towns were managed directly by the Colonization Officer and his Assistants. Income was credited to a town fund.† Later on, the towns became notified area committees and eventually municipalities or small towns. The result of this gradual transition was that many matters, which could safely be left in the hands of officials, became subject to a certain amount of mismanagement when left to the local bodies with non-official presidents and a majority of elected members. Apart from the ordinary problems of municipal administration, the Deputy Commissioner is chiefly concerned with (*a*) the development of colony towns, (*b*) the observance of colony conditions, and (*c*) the management of Government waste lands within municipal limits.

*Colony Manual, volume I (revised, 1926), page 215, section 418.

†Colony Manual, volume I (revised, 1926), page 263, section 529.

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Originally plans were carefully drawn up for all the colony towns; but these were lost sight of and in some places, for instance at Phularwan, haphazard extensions were devised and partly carried out. All town planning schemes require careful consideration on the lines laid down by the Town Planning Committee of 1914. The first requirement is that the whole area should be carefully surveyed and the levels plotted out on a map, with a view to making the most convenient arrangements for the future drainage of the area. The next important point, to be looked to, is the provision of adequate communications. Then regard has to be paid to such considerations as arrangements for locating various classes of buildings, where these will be most conveniently situated. In the neighbourhood of a railway station land is valuable for commercial purposes, and, therefore, it would be unwise to propose, as was once done at Sargodha, to have an educational centre immediately opposite the goods station.

According to the Crown Grants Act of 1895 it is legal for Government to sell land, to which certain conditions are attached, and these conditions can be enforced by a court of law. It is, therefore, open to Government to lay down conditions on which it is prepared to sell land in colony towns and to enforce these conditions, and such action has in the past been taken on the principle that it is in the interest of the development of colony towns, that they should be constructed in accordance with the definite scheme of town planning, and should not be allowed to grow up haphazard, as is the case with towns in other parts of the province. Although proposals from time to time have been made that the conditions, on which land in colony towns was sold, should no longer be endforced, Government* has decided that it would be unswise to allow these conditions to be broken.

The usual reason, for which conditions are broken by the owner of sites, is pecuniary profit. A site, which was bought cheap for the purpose of a residence, may be worth twice as much if it is used as a shop. A single site of a size, fixed by the authorities as being sufficient to afford ample accommodation for one family, may be worth considerably more if split up into a lot of instanitary tenements. Unfortunately in the past it has only too often been left to municipal, notified area and small town committees to deal with applications for permission to build, and these committees have not referred such applications to the Deputy Commissioner for sanction as should have been done. The result has been that, with the sanction of the local bodies,

*Letter No. 755-C, dated 16th October 1929, from the Senior Secretary to the Financial Commissioners, Punjab to the Commissioner, Multan Division.

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buildings have been erected which contravened the conditions on which sites were originally sold. Such a sanction, when given by a local body, is only given under the provisions of the Municipal or Small Towns Act, and does not relieve the owner of the site from the obligation to comply with the conditions on which the land was originally sold to him or to his predecessor. The Deputy Commissioner, therefore, should be careful to arrange that all such applications are sent to him or to one of his assistants for scrutiny in order to ensure that the original conditions, on which the land was sold, are being complied with.

Where a breach of such conditions has occurred, two courses are open. If the breach of condition is open to a serious objection on sanitary or other equally important grounds, drastic action should be taken to ensure compliance with the conditions of sale. If, on the other hand, the breach brings in some pecuniary profit to the owner but is not open to any serious objection otherwise, the breach may be condoned on the payment of a sum to be fixed by the Local Government on the recommendation of the Deputy Commissioner. In dealing with such cases, it is important to remember that, where other persons have purchased sites for a particular purpose and have been kept strictly to the conditions on which they purchased those sites, but in one case an exception has been made in favour of some person, without his being called upon to make any additional payment for the site, a suit in a civil court might lie against Government for permitting competition on unfair terms by such a person. It would obviously be unfair to sell a site to one man for a factory at a price of Rs. 20,000 and sell another site of the same size next door to another man for a garden for Rs. 500 and then to allow the owner of the garden to build a factory on his site, and to compete with the original factory owner who had expended far more capital in purchasing a site for his factory.

Such breaches of conditions frequently occur in connection with sites in civil stations, where originally a compound of many acres in extent has been sold for the purpose of erecting a bungalow. The owner subsequently divides this up into small plots, and constructs four or five bungalows. This should never be allowed. Strict orders should be issued that all mutations in urban areas should be sent for attestation to an Assistant Collector of the 1st grade, who will be careful to see that conditions, on which the land was originally sold, are not broken in giving effect to the mutation.

Government waste land.

The transition, from the direct control of the Colonization Officer to the administration of a municipal or small town committee with a non-official president, has caused special difficulties in connection with the management of Government waste lands. In some places, for instance at Bhalwal, no doubt these lands are well managed and bring in a large income to the local body. In others, especially in Sargodha and Sillanwali, the local bodies have misused these lands, leasing them out at a low rate to contractors, and frequently remitting the demands on the ground that the contractors found it difficult to pay the rent demanded. Local bodies are not empowered to lease out such lands for more than 5 years at a time without the sanction of higher authority and all such leases must contain a condition that, if the land is required by Government, it will be surrendered immediately.

Assessment of colony towns.

The original urban settlement of the colony towns in Shahpur District was made by Sir Malcolm Hailey but no regular assessment report was prepared. Factory, residential, shop and godown sites in the towns were asssessed at rates varying from Rs. 2 to annas 8 per site and residential and factory sites outside the towns were assessed at Rs. 10 an acre. This settlement was revised by Mr. Gibson in 1917, but in this case too no regular assessment report was prepared in the form ordinarily followed in such cases. The sanction of Government was accorded to the imposition of rates varying per marla from Rs. 3 to annas 2 for residential, shop and godown sites in the towns, and outside the towns bungalow and factory sites were assessed at Rs. 5 and Rs. 20 per acre, respectively. Various exemptions from assessment were allowed. In 1928 a more detailed assessment report was prepared by Mr. A. C. Macnabb, Deputy Commissioner, with the assistance of Mr. A. MacFarquhar. In that report the whole previous history of the case was given in full. The rates of land revenue, sanctioned in Mr. Gibson's settlement, were not revised since it appeared to Government to be unnecessary to do so ; but various other matters dealt with in the report, are under the consideration of Government. Perhaps the most important is the administration of Government waste lands in colony towns. Definite orders are required with regard to the various plots of land now managed by the local bodies, and, in some cases, turned by them into municipal gardens, &c., without any regular authorization from the Local Government. It is also important that a regular *girdawari* should be carried out, once a year, by the revenue staff to ensure that the conditions of sale are duly being observed in the case of land already disposed of, and that no encroachments have taken place on unallotted Government waste land.

CHAP. III, C.

Land Revenue.

Tharras.

The question of *tharras*, or platforms in front of shops and houses, running along the sides of the important streets, is one which calls for particular attention from the Deputy Commissioner. These *tharras* exist in Sargodha, Bhalwal, Phularwan and Sillanwali. They belong to Government, and rent in the past has some times been charged for them at varying rates. In 1924 the Municipal Committee of Sargodha was directed to enhance its rent with a view to encouraging the owners of shops and houses behind the *tharras* to purchase them outright. The municipal committee did its best to avoid taking any action, which might encourage such sales. Eventually it was decided by Government that, although in other cases of mismanagement the Local Government had refused to resume the lands, which were being managed by the local bodies in Shahpur District, in this case it would be necessary to do so, since the Municipal Committee of Sargodha had evaded fulfilling its obligations. The management of these *tharras*, therefore, is now in the hands of the Deputy Commissioner.

Deeds.

Considerable trouble in the past has arisen from the fact that in many cases, where a properly stamped and registered deed should have been taken from vendees, grantees and lessees of Government waste lands, this has not been done. Orders have recently been issued that in all cases, except where special exemptions have been granted, the purchasers of Government waste land should execute, stamp and register at their own expense sale deeds embodying the conditions of sale, since without such a sale deed it is difficult to enforce the conditions on which the land was sold. In the case of grants of land, where a legal set of conditions exists and can be enforced under the Colonization Act, it is not necessary that any deed should be executed ; but, in the case of leases of land for temporary cultivation, such leases should be executed and stamped, and, where necessary, registered at the expense of the lessee.

Temporary cultivation.

In the early days of the colony the temporary cultivation of unallotted areas was encouraged, since plenty of water was available and the land in this way was levelled. It was even noted in the 1926 edition of the Colony Manual, Volume I, paragraph 425, that the temporary cultivation on the *charagah* round the village site was no bad thing. The lessee paid land revenue, cesses, water-rates and *malikana* at the ordinary term of annas 6 in the rupee of land revenue. Such temporary cultivation was naturally very profitable to the lessee and eventually orders were issued in Punjab Government letter No. 251—659—2982, dated February 2nd, 1924, that a rent of at least Rs. 10 an acre should be taken.

CHAP. III, C. — Land Revenue. Temporary cultivation—*concld.*

No proper system for the leasing out of land on temporary cultivation existed however, and the income obtained by Government was comparatively small. In 1925 a second Colony Assistant was posted to the district partly in order to help generally with colony work, which had fallen into a very regrettable state of confusion, and partly to assist in the leasing out of land for temporary cultivation. It was arranged that leases should be given for a period of one year, *malikana* being fixed at four times the land revenue in the case of land away from the village site, and five times the land revenue, in the case of land adjoining the village site. Where more than one applicant was forthcoming for the same plot of land, the lease was auctioned and it was found that lessees could frequently pay as much as Rs. 30 an acre for superior land. *Subsequently orders were issued in Punjab Government letter No. 3276-D, dated August 16th, 1926, sanctioning the lease of inferior waste land for 5 years at a time, *malikana* being fixed at four times the land revenue for land adjoining the village site and three times for land elsewhere. These new arrangements brought in revenue by way of *malikana*, land revenue and water-rates of several lakhs of rupees a year. The cultivation of *charagah*, adjoining the village site, was allowed on the condition that it was only cultivated for sufficient time to enable it to be levelled and that all the land, adjoining the village site, was not cultivated at the same time. The survey, recently made by Khan Khaliq Dad Khan, Colony Assistant, of all the colony chaks in the district, will prove of great value in dealing with the case of temporary cultivation, since, if this matter received the careful attention of the Deputy Commissioner, the large income, already received by Government, could be considerably increased.

Section E.—Local and Municipal Government.

District Boards (page 290).

The District Board has now an elected majority since there are 28 elected members and only 14 non-official and official nominated members. The total number of members is thus 42 which is considerably less than the total number in other districts of minor importance. The District Board meets nearly once a month and the sub-committees, on one or other of which all the members of the District Board sit, hold meetings and discuss in great detail the various questions which have to be decided the next day. Since 1923 the activities of the District Board have largely increased and it has emerged from a state of

*Punjab Government letter No. 888-D., dated March 3rd, 1925, sanctioned *malikana* a three times the land revenue but in practice it was found possible to demand higher rates.

CHAP. III, E. — Local and Municipal Government. District Boards (page 200)—*contd.*

bankruptcy and chaos into one of efficiency. This is partly due to the introduction of a revised system of accounts and better administration, and partly to the increased revenue accruing from the results of Mr. Ram Chandra's re-assessment of a large part of the district, and the decision of the District Board in 1925, shortly before the visit of His Excellency the Governor, to raise the local rate to its legal maximum. A *Haisiyat*-Tax has been introduced and brings in a considerable revenue, although at one time legal difficulties interfered with its realization. The District Board is now the second most important in the Province, coming only after Lyallpur. It has embarked upon schemes in which steady progress is assured through the rationing of its regular net income between the various spending departments. The expansion of education and medical relief have been very rapid. At present the District Board is in charge of 90½ miles of metalled road and 1,094¾ miles of unmetalled road excluding the arterial roads from Lahore to Mianwali and from Sargodha through Kirana to Lyallpur, which are in the charge of the Public Works Department. Early in 1926 the District Board resolved to apply to Government for a loan in order to finance a scheme for 56½ miles of metalled roads in various parts of the district at a total cost of nearly 7½ lakhs of rupees. So far no other district board in the province has shown such enterprise in this direction. Later, in 1928 a loan of 1½ lakhs of rupees was also taken for improving unmetalled roads.

Municipalities (page 291)—Bhera.

The prosperity of this town has remained stationary. In 1922-23 the Tahsildar of the Tahsil ceased to be the president of the municipality and ever since the municipality has been torn by dissensions of even greater extent than before. Faction feeling is so bitter as to endanger efficiency. The result is that the public works of former days are gradually falling into neglect. The storm water drainage scheme has considerably improved the salubrity of the town. This was completed in the year 1917. There is, however, no drainage scheme for the disposal of sullage water, and one is urgently required. Funds for this are to be provided by the sale of *nazul* and municipal lands, but attempts to dispose of these so far have not met with success. The extension on to Shahpur of the railway line, which now runs from Malakwal to Bhera, would restore to some extent its former prosperity to the town, which has already benefited greatly by the opening of the direct road to Bhalwal.

Khushab (page 293).

This town has now been provided with a water supply at a considerable cost. The water is pumped from the river bed where masonry wells have been sunk. The results have not been

CHAP. III, E. — Local and Municipal Government. Khushab (page 293)—contd.

wholly satisfactory in the past, owing to floods in the river. The local high school has been provincialised thus relieving the municipal committee of a considerable burden. Owing to the heavy expenditure on the water supply the financial difficulties of the committee are, however, very great. The connection of Khushab with Sangla Hill by rail, and the construction of a road and railway bridge over the river Jhelum will materially add to the funds of the municipality, which has greatly profited from the improvement of road communications with the Salt Range and Mianwali District. The municipality is deriving a handsome income out of the lorry and tonga stand which has been necessitated by this traffic. The municipal committee is now presided over by a non-official president.

Sahiwal (page 295).

This municipality forms a pleasing contrast to most of the municipalities in the district in that it is run with commendable efficiency, if one takes into consideration the general decadence of the place and its declining prosperity. The richest business men in Sahiwal went to Sargodha and stayed there, when the Lower Jhelum Canal Colony was founded . The leading family in Sahiwal is the old Biloch family which originally ruled over this part of the country. Sardar Fateh Khan, Honorary Magistrate, the uncle of the head of the clan, is the president of the municipality. The drainage scheme remarked upon by Mr. Leigh is still wanted and at present funds are not available for it. The metalled road from Sargodha to Sahiwal was completed in 1928. Now that the road has been completed, the fortunes of the town should begin to mend. The municipality profits largely from its share in the rent of the lorry and tonga stand.

The District Board has also metalled the road from Sillanwali to Faruka. Beyond Faruka the unmetalled road to Sahiwal has been put into good order. Sahiwal is thus connected with the railway on two sides by good roads. If the railway line from Malakwal and Bhera to Shahpur could be continued through Sahiwal to meet the Malakwal-Shorkot Road near Shah Nikdar Station, the town of Sahiwal might recover its ancient importance in the district.

Miani (page 296).

This municipality since August 30th, 1929, has had an official president in the Revenue Assistant. It had been noted for many years past in the Annual Provincial Reports as the most inefficient municipality in the province. The lack of sanitation in the town was almost beyond belief, and the death rate in years of fever was appalling. The gambling, for which the town used to be celebrated especially at the time of the Diwali

CHAP. III, E. festival, is now, for the most part, a thing of the past owing to energetic action by the police and the local Zaildar Chaudhri Umar Hayat, Gondal.

Local and Municipal Government.

Sargodha (page 297).

This municipal committee has now a non-official president. It is the one municipality in the district which has as large an income as it needs, in spite of the recent expenditure of four lakhs on the extension of its water supply.

A good deal of the income is derived from the management of Government waste land within municipal limits. This has never been formally handed over to the municipal committee by Government, and its administration by the municipality in the past has not been very successful. The state of the roads in the city and the civil station leaves much to be desired and the roads are falling further and further into disrepair. Within the city the practice of stabling cattle in the smaller streets is almost universal. The larger streets are occupied by the wares of merchants and the beds of sleepers.

The town is flourishing and the direct connection by rail with Lahore through Chiniot will largely increase its prosperity.

Notified Areas. Phullarwan (page 301).

This is the only notified area remaining in the district. The Naib-Tahsildar of Bhalwal is still the official president. There are two other members, both nominated.

The Mandi has a water supply, which is now functioning, and a drainage system. The latter sometimes gives trouble especially when heavy rain falls, as happened in the monsoons of 1924 and 1926. The drainage is constructed against the general slope of the land, and when the rainfall is heavy and the country becomes at all flooded, the drainage finds its way back into the town.

Small Towns. Shahpur City (page 299).

This, like all other notified areas in the district, except Phularwan, has now become a small town under the new Small Towns Act.

The main difficulty of Shahpur City is lack of funds. Mian Ata Muhammad, Pleader, is an energetic and successful president of the small town committee.

The advent of the railway from Sargodha to Khushab will no doubt help Shahpur City considerably, and now that the bridge over the river Jhelum has been built, the income from rent of the lorry, and *tonga* stand will no doubt largely increase. Till then, however, not much can be expected.

The city is still liable to floods from the north when the river rise. A small *band* has been made ; but it is not large

enough. It is most important that the defences of the town on the north side should be strengthened. **CHAP. III, E.**

Local and Municipal Government.

Shahpur Civil Station (page 299).

This small town is in a fairly prosperous financial condition, largely owing to the rent of the lorry and tonga stand for traffic plying between Sargodha and Shahpur. The civil station now has a somewhat deserted appearance. A scheme has been carried through to utilise the Government waste land available there, as well as the old Government buildings, not required for any other purpose, in order to found an Intermediate College for the district. Shahpur Civil Station will be the junction between the Sargodha-Khushab and the Malakwal-Shahpur railway lines, and, when the second of these lines has been constructed, Shahpur Civil Station may look forward to better days.

Bhalwal (page 300).

This small town has both a drainage scheme and water-works. As in the cases of Phullarwan, Sargodha, and Sillanwali, the water supply is derived from the canal. Now that Bhalwal is the headquarters of the Tahsil and has a dispensary, a veterinary hospital, and a high school, as well as a *mandi*, its importance is rapidly increasing, although the bulk of the cotton trade is still absorbed by Sargodha and Phullarwan.

The small town committee is efficiently led by its president the Sub-Assistant Surgeon Rai Sahib Nand Lal, whose fame as an operator in cataract cases has extended far beyond the limits of the district.

Sillanwali (page 302).

This small town also has a non-official president. A water supply and drainage scheme is now to be carried out.

The metalled road to the west has been extended to Faruka. Sillanwali is a prosperous place, but the administration of the small town committee leaves much to be desired in the way of efficiency, especially in the management of Government waste land.

Section F.—Public Works.

Public Works (page 303).

After a short interval, during which Sargodha was not the headquarters of a Buildings and Roads Division, an Executive Engineer has again been posted to the district. He holds charge of Shahpur and Mianwali Districts, and has one assistant at Sargodha and another at Mianwali.

The principal works, recently carried out by the Public Works Department, have been the extension of the Lahore road from Bhagtanwala to the bank of the river Chenab at Talibwala, and the preparation of the boat bridge at Talibwala.

40 D type and 11 F type quarters for clerks and 10 E type quarters for peons have recently been built at Sargodha.

Section G.—Army.

CHAP. III, G. Army (page 304).

The 53rd Silladar Camel Corps no longer has its headquarters at Sargodha. The old camel grazing ground of Rakh Dhareman and the Camel Corps lines in Chak 53 (*a*) N.B. have been handed over to the Punjab Government for colonization.

Military camels still graze in parts of the Salt Range.

Section H.—Police and Jails.

Police (page 305).

The strength of the police force on the 1st of January 1930 was as follows :—

Rank.	*Number of officers.*
Inspectors	3
Sub-Inspectors	27
Assistant Sub-Inspectors	6
Head Constables	91
Constables	501

Police stations (page 306).

A punitive police post was located at Mardwal originally in consequence of troubles in connection with recruiting in 1918. Khilafat agitation was subsequently responsible for the continuance of this post, and also the imposition of one at Uchhala. As a result of the murders at Bhukhi in 1923 a punitive police post was imposed on the villages of Bhukhi, Dhaka and Khabakki. After the Bhukhi murderers had been caught, the only punitive police post remaining in the Salt Range was at Mardwal. This was removed when the inhabitants paid for the construction of a road from Naushahra to Khabakki through Mardwal in 1927. A punitive police post had to be re-imposed in the village of Choha owing to a succession of murders, which were concealed by the inhabitants, and were not immediately reported to the police.

Outside the Salt Range a punitive police post had to be located at Haveli Nathoka in 1925 on the river Jhelum where a considerable trade in stealing cattle took place.

In the cis-Jhelum area punitive police posts were located for some time at Bahk Lurka owing to the murder of the Tahsildar at that place and at Lak on account of the Lak riots in 1918. Recently punitive police posts have only been required in connection with the cutting of canal banks for which events they are probably the only effective remedy. As a rule, a punitive police

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post in a village for one year is sufficient to cure a tendency to this particular form of mischief for a couple of decades. Such posts have in recent years been located at Matila, Chak 104-N.B. and Chak 52-S.B.

Village watchmen (page 307).

The pay of *chaukidars* was raised to Rs. 8 per mensem in 1921.

Criminal tribes, villages and individuals (page 308).

The regular criminal tribes still appear to do but little harm in the district. There is a well known and most respectable tribe of Nats, who were settled years ago by Sir Malcolm Hailey in Chak No. 131-S.B. They are famous for their athletic performances and give exhibitions of juggling and feats of strength before the most exalted personages all over the country. Their leader is Bura, who is accredited with being well over 100 years old, but is probably still some 15 years short of his century. Even so he displays remarkable strength and activity, and is a central feature of all activities and gatherings in the district, such as the Sargodha Horse Fair.

The history of the Salt Range dacoits from the year 1920 onwards will be found on page 34. The most famous of them was Tora, who imitated Robin Hood in that he robbed the rich to help the poor, and achieved considerable popularity during his lengthy career of crime. He spent his time between the Salt Range and Chak 37-N.B., to the north of Sargodha, where he was harboured by Shahab-ud-Din and Kamal-ud-Din, two brothers of a family which came from Khura and had settled in Mitha Tiwana as the Pirs of the Tiwanas of Mitha Tiwana. Kamal-ud-Din was dismissed from his post of *lambardar* in the chak, and both he and his brother Shahab-ud-Din had their horse-breeding grants of land confiscated by Government in 1926. Tora was eventually arrested while crossing the river Jhelum, and was duly hanged.

Later on Arif Shah, who like Tora was a resident of Attock District, was brought in by some residents of Bhukhi village into the Salt Range to help in a family quarrel. He was killed and one of the three brothers—Jahan Khan—was also killed before any arrest was made. Subsequently the remaining two brothers Amir Khan and Ali Akbar, together with Samanda of Khura, a proclaimed outlaw, who had returned to the Salt Range to help them, and Hidayat Ali, another proclaimed outlaw, who had returned to the Salt Range, in order, if possible, to kill Samanda, were all caught and finally hanged in the year 1925.

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Police and Jails.

Criminal tribes, villages and individuals (page 308)—*concld.*

The village of Padhrar is no longer notorious for crime. For this improvement the war must be held responsible. Padhrar had produced a very large number of recruits and now that it is at one end of the main artery of communications by motor lorry, it should not relapse into crime. Mardwal village has also been almost entirely cured in the same way. Other troublesome villages in the Salt Range are Choha, Makrumi, Shakarkot and Kalial. But probably the most difficult village to deal with is still Khura, where there are three important parties headed by Mir Abdulla, Ghulam Husain and Nizam-ud-Din, the father of Shahab-ud-Din and Kamal-ud-Din referred to above. This village has a long and sanguinary history of blood feuds to live down. It is to be hoped that its position on the main road leading from the Salt Range to Khushab will have a civilising influence upon its reputation.

In the cis-Jhelum area the most notorious tribes are the Ghugs of Hadda and the Jaspal Bilochis of Chak 10-M.L., both of which had been declared to be gangs under the Criminal Tribes Act. As will be seen from table 48, during the war crime decreased rapidly, but when peace was declared, a reaction set in. The number of cognizable cases, which had fallen from 1,575 in 1913 to 959 in 1918, rose to 1676 in 1921. As the result of strenuous efforts by the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Ogilvie, and the Superintendent of Police, Mr. Iver, the number of cognizable cases in 1923 fell to 1,105. Since then crime has remained at about the same level.

Section I.—Education and Literacy.

Education and literacy (page 312).

Since Mr. Leigh's Gazetteer was written the number of secondary schools in the district has rapidly increased. The most important educational development has been the foundation of an Intermediate College at Shahpur in 1929. This College utilises the old district headquarter buildings at Shahpur, and the large area of Government land there available. It has also relieved those who were responsible for the Islamia High School at Shahpur of a very considerable burden.

The next most striking development has been the institution of a high school at Naushahra in the Salt Range in 1926. Great enthusiasm was shown by the inhabitants of the tract and, although there are but few men among them who are even moderately well off, a sum of about Rs. 4,000 was subscribed as a token of the eagerness of the inhabitants of the Salt Range to improve their educational facilities. A site has been selected for a new high school building, but construction has not yet been taken in hand.

CHAP. III, H.

Education and literacy (page 312)—*contd.*

The following table gives a complete list of secondary schools in the district :—

Government High Schools—
1. Sargodha.
2. Bhera.
3. Sahiwal.
4. Khushab.
5. Naushehra.

Government Middle School—

N. Shahpur Sadr.

District Board High Schools—
1. Bhalwal.
2. Bhagtanwala.

Aided High Schools—
1. Kh. Sargodha.
2. S. D. Sargodha.
3. K. R. A. S. Bhera.
4. K. D. Miani.
5. Kh. Shahpur City.
6. D. A. V. Shahpur City.
7. Kh. Faruka.

District Board Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools—
1. Chak 34-S. B.
2. Jhawarian.
3. Nurpur.
4. Mitha Tiwana.
5. Hadali.

Aided Anglo-Vernacular Middle School—

Kh. Mitha Tiwana.

Municipal Board Middle Anglo-Vernalar School—

Miani.

Government Industrial School—

Sargodha.

District Board Anglo-Vernacular Lower Middle Schools—
1. Shahpur City.
2. Chak 126-S. B.

District Board Vernacular Upper Middle Schools—
1. Chak 101-S. B.
2. Chak 75-S. B.
3. Chak 88-N. B.
4. Chak 104-N. B.
5. Chak 113-N. B.
6. Dharema.
7. Kotmomin.
8. Chakramdas.
9. Phullarwan.
10. Bhabhra.
11. Midh Ranjha.
12. Dodah.
13. Hujjan.
14. Vijh.
15. Nihang.
16. Bakkar Bar.
17. Sabowal.
18. Katha Saghral.
19. Jamali.
20. Girot.
21. Jabbi.
22. Kufri.
23. Nalli.
24. Pail.
25. Utrai.
26. Jaura Kalan.
27. Sillanwali.
28. Mardwal.

District Board Vernacular Lower Middle Schools—
1. Behk.
2. Hundewali.
3. Mitha Lak.
4. Shah Mikdar.
5. Ajnala.
6. Mari.
7. Chak 35-N. B.
8. Chak 36-N. B.
9. Chak 47-N. B.
10. Chak 49-N. B.
11. Chak 58-N. B.

CHAP. III, H.

Education and literacy (page 312)—*concld.*

List of Secondary Schools in the Shahpur District—concld.

District Board Vernacular Lower Middle Schools—concld.

12. Chak 61-N. B.
13. Chak 91-N. B.
14. Chak 96-N. B.
15. Chak 101-N. B.
16. Chak 106-N. B.
17. Chak 121-N. B.
18. Chak 154-N. B.
19. Chak 168-N. B.
20. Chak 33-S. B.
21. Chak 36-S. B.
22. Chak 37-S. B.
23. Chak 40-S. B.
24. Chak 49-S. B.
25. Chak 56-S. B.
26. Chak 70-S. B.
27. Chak 71-S. B.
28. Chak 78-S. B.
29. Chak 88-S. B.
30. Chak 92-S. B.
31. Chak 96-S. B.
32. Chak 119-S. B.
33. Chak 137-S. B.
34. Chak 132-S. B.
35. Takhat Hazara.
36. Salam.
37. Chawa.
38. Hazurpur.
39. Bucha Kalan.
40. Lalyani.
41. Raipur.
42. Kot Miana.
43. Marulianwala.
44. Matila.
45. Uppi.
46. Mela.
47. Chak 10-M. L.
48. Chak 15-N. B.
49. Chak 22-N. B.

District Board Vernacular Lower Middle Schools—concld.

50. Chak 13-S. B.
51. Sada Kamboh.
52. Dera Jara.
53. Wadhi.
54. Kot Bhai Khan.
55. Dhul Kadhi.
56. Rajja.
57. Gondal.
58. Thatti Lammi.
59. Kandan.
60. Meta.
61. Thatti Jalal.
62. Dhakwan.
63. Mangwali.
64. Khabakki.
65. Kund.
66. Bandial.
67. Joya.
68. Sabhral.
69. Rajar.
70. Roda.
71. Khura.
72. Norrowana.
73. Jaba.
74. Ukhli Mohla.
75. Bambul.
76. Ucchali.
77. Anga.
78. Kiri Golewali.
79. Daiwal.
80. Rangpur Bhagur.
81. Tibba Qaimdin.
82. Khai Khurd.
83. Jharkal.
84. Wahir.
85. Dhaka.
86. Shakarkot.

Section J.—Medical.

Hospitals and dispensaries (page 316).

In 1926 a great stride was made in the extension of medical facilities in rural areas. The Punjab Government provided funds for the erection of cheap rural dispensaries. These grants were supplemented to a small extent by the District Board in

CHAP. III, J.

Medical.

Hospitals and dispensaries (page 316)—*concld.*

order that substantial buildings might be erected, and 11 hospitals and rural dispensaries were rapidly opened in the district. These met a long felt want and several of the new dispensaries had a daily attendance of about 100 almost as soon as they were opened.

The new Civil Hospital outside the town at Sargodha was opened by His Excellency Sir Malcolm Hailey in March 1925.

The following is a complete list of the medical hospitals and dispensaries in the district :—

GOVERNMENT HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.		DISTRICT BOARD HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.		CANAL DEPARTMENT HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.	
Serial No.	Name.	Serial No.	Name.	Serial No.	Name.
1	Sargodha.	1	Pail.	1	Sultanpur.
2	Naushehra ..	2	Katha Saghral.	2	Rodianwala.
		3	Mitha Tiwana.	3	Beriwala.
		4	Gunjial.	4	Wan.
		5	Girot.	5	Kandiwala.
		6	Nurpur.		
		7	Shahpur Sadr.		
		8	Sardarpur.		
		9	Wadhi.		
		10	Faruka.		
		11	Bhalwal.		
		12	Bhagtanwala.		
		13	Chak No. 36-S.B.		
		14	Kot Moman.		
		15	Midh Ranjah.		
		16	Sillanwali.		
		17	Jaura Kalan.		
		18	Jhawarian.		
		19	Mela.		
		20	Sakesar.		

Village sanitation (page 317).

In the year 1924 the innovation of the appointment of a District Medical Officer of Health was made. He relieved the Civil Surgeon of much of his responsibility for the prevention of epidemics. The innovation has proved successful and in recent years the district has been comparatively free from serious epidemics. A good deal of the credit for this must be given to the inhabitants of the district themselves. It is no doubt easy in a canal colony, where the *lambardar's pachotra* amounts to an important sum, to ensure by occasionally forfeiting the *pàchotra* of a *lambardar* for not reporting an outbreak of plague or cholera, that all such reports will be received at once; but it must be said

CHAP. III, J. — Medical. Village sanitation (page 317)—*concld.*

to the credit of the district as a whole that the inhabitants are singularly prompt in reporting even the death of the first rat. Consequently most epidemics have been stamped out before they have spread to any important extent.

Jhawarian is a perennial focus of infection for plague; but persistent efforts have been made to deal with the rats which swarm in the town. The improvement of communications and the extension of the telegraph have made it easy for the District Medical Officer of Health speedily to reach the centre of an outbreak.

In the towns sanitation has not greatly progressed. At Sargodha the back streets are utilized for the tethering of cattle, and, although the Deputy Commissioner is in a strong position with regard to the removal of more permanent encroachments, such as booths and platforms for the sale of goods in the streets, the attitude of the municipal committee with regard to cattle must remain an obstacle for the progress of sanitation .

At Bhera, although the storm water drainage scheme was carried out in the year 1921 and has since proved a great benefit to the city, no attempt has been made to deal with sullage. Miani is almost incredibly insanitary, and this state of affairs is probably responsible for the constitutional lethargy of the inhabitants who appear to be incapable of doing anything to improve local conditions.

At Khushab a water-supply system was completed in the year 1924, but the floods of 1929 seriously damaged the wells which had been sunk in the river and the state of affairs in the town cannot be considered very satisfactory. No provision has yet been made for drainage. Lack of funds is largely responsible for this and it is to be hoped that when the direct railway line from Lahore, *via* Sargodha, reaches Sargodha, the enhanced prosperity of the place will enable the municipal committee to fulfil its duties adequately. The committee is already reaping considerable benefit from the lorry traffic which runs from the town to Nurewala and up into the Salt Range.

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PREFACE.

This volume is revised under the directions contained in Punjab Government letter No. 2279-Rev., dated the 14th June, 1928, and under the instructions received from the Director of Land Records, Punjab, in his letter No. 2112-1-29, dated 30th April, 1928. Every effort has been made to collect figures for all tables. Table No. 9 has been omitted under Director of Land Records' letter quoted above. Figures for table No. 17-A—Subsidiary Occupation of Agriculturists are not available as this information was not supplied by the Census Superintendent in his report. The prescribed uniformity has been duly observed.

Important events as required by paragraph 4 (*ii*) of Punjab Government letter No 670, dated 8th May, 1903.

Sargodha-Chiniot and Sargodha-Khushab Railway lines were constructed in the year 1929.

INDEX TO STATISTICAL TABLES.

TABLES

OF THE

SHAHPUR DISTRICT,

1934.

TABLE 1.—DEVELOPMENT.

(OLD GAZETTEER AND DEPARTMENTAL REPORTS.)

DETAILS.	1853-54.	1858-59.	1863-64.	1868-69.	1873-74.	1878-79.	1883-84.	1888-89.	1893-94.	1898-99.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Population	302,700	..	..	368,288	368,288	..	421,508	421,508	493,588	493,588
Cultivated acres	..	..	304,870	423,680	420,361	524,988	557,513	619,750	718,497	751,971
Irrigated acres	..	..	133,737	252,800	322,074	357,406	336,655	297,075	335,081	345,514
Irrigated acres (from Government works).	..	..	..	..	8,124	30,916	62,407	20,157	11,766	43,169
Assessed land revenue, Rs. ..	3,88,237	..	3,89,445	3,95,310	4,18,173	4,15,618	4,20,786	4,29,025	5,91,192	6,12,448
*Number of kine ..	..	..	154,163	154,163	189,561	231,936	199,740	281,036	123,625	153,570
Number of sheep and goats ..	..	..	172,883	172,883	182,653	166,249	202,293	281,836	308,331	440,679
Number of camels ..	..	..	14,908	14,908	15,448	9,920	18,174	15,014	12,638	18,058
Miles of metalled road ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	13	13
Miles of unmetalled road ..	..	..	..	826	829	1,077	1,071	1,071	839	839
Miles of railway ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	75	75	75
Police staff ..	..	..	389	484	464	474	463	406	459	446
Prisoners convicted ..	618	..	728	2,239	2,212	1,814	1,478	..	2,087	574
Civil suits, number ..	1,819	..	2,163	3,869	5,233	4,361	5,565	5,747	6,115	5,220
Civil suits, value in rupees ..	87,075	..	1,48,085	1,58,572	2,29,959	2,01,311	2,98,116	3,84,698	4,35,669	5,04,685
Municipalities, number ..	..	..	..	..	4	6	6	5	5	5
Municipalities, income in rupees	..	..	..	27,027	40,432	40,742	34,054	48,504	47,139	52,994
Dispensaries, number of ..		..		6	7	11	11	8	10	9
Dispensaries, patients ..	..	..	..	32,521	42,690	65,325	84,165	88,745	123,814	111,299
Schools, number of ..	..	..	38	40	33	37	50	49	80	309
Schools, scholars ..	..	..	1,771	1,663	1,811	2,210	3,600	3,739	4,360	7,337

*Th figures against this entry in columns 4 to 9 are for both cows and bullocks, but in remaining columns for cows only, excluding female calves.

TABLE 1.—DEVELOPMENT—CONCLUDED.

(OLD GAZETTEER AND DEPARTMENTAL REPORTS.)

DETAILS.	1900-01.	1905-06.	1910-11.	1915-16.	1920-21.	1925-26.	1930-31.	1935-36.	1940-41.	1945-46.
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Population	524,259	524,259	687,366	687,366	719,918	719,918	821,490			
Cultivated acres	759,565	1,195,347	1,235,313	1,297,183	1,350,591	1,434,752	1,555,263			
Irrigated acres	348,586	813,211	877,876	882,547	921,442	940,055	980,701			
Irrigated acres from Government works).	83,691	463,175	641,845	698,062	644,446	714,772	716,127			
Assessed land revenue, Rs. ..	6,16,637	5,91,186	9,25,796	21,41,382	21,56,963	29,68,646	21,70,876			
Number of kine ..	153,570	140,646	168,573	179,115	118,037	121,748	87,834			
Number of sheep and goats ..	440,679	449,079	479,685	460,856	369,655	476,025	456,939			
Number of camels ..	18,058	17,231	16,300	18,141	13,253	15,679	13,617			
Miles of metalled road ..	13	45	75	129	130	125	168			
Miles of unmetalled road ..	839	820	1,124	2,566	2,567	2,572	2,556			
Miles of railway	75	127·13	169·13	164·804	172·804	194·704	222·924			
Police staff ..	446	594	618	646	615	627	624			
Prisoners convicted ..	581	581	682	2,686	2,356	2,222	2,227			
Civil suits, number ..	5,048	2,825	4,105	4,776	4,365	4,813	6,778			
Civil suits, value in rupees ..	4,82,256	3,78,253	8,74,028	12,88,418	20,20,489	21,57,458	24,80,673			
Municipalities, number ..	6	6	9	10	11	11	11			
Municipalities, income in rupees	59,813	55,216	63,483	161,655	3,84,890	4,28,935	3,62,256			
Dispensaries, number of ..	10	11	12	12	14	21	27			
Dispensaries, patients ..	123,707	299,866	331,051	Not available.	209,032	266,235	451,191			
Schools, number of ..	318	332	385	214	274	318	405			
Schools, scholars ..	8,308	8,551	13,090	13,334	15,803	27,564	39,129			

TABLE 2.—TEMPERATURE.

(KHUSHAB NORMALS, SUPPLIED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.)

Month.	Temperature.				Mean humidity.	Mean cloud amount.
	Mean 8 A. M.	Mean maximum.	Mean minimum.	Range.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
January	45·9	68·1	41·5	26·6	68	3·2
February	51·2	71·1	46·0	25·1	66	3·3
March	63·7	80·6	56·1	24·5	56	3·4
April	77·4	92·6	66·7	25·9	43	2·7
May	89·1	103·8	76·7	27·1	34	1·4
June	91·8	107·3	82·5	24·8	42	1·4
July	88·6	102·6	82·5	20·1	63	2·9
August	86·3	100·2	81·4	18·8	69	2·7
September	83·4	98·8	76·1	22·7	61	1·5
October	73·6	94·0	63·3	30·7	46	0·6
November	58·8	82·9	50·2	32·7	51	1·3
December	47·3	71·7	41·6	30·1	60	2·9
Year ..	71·4	89·5	63·7	25·8	55	2·3

TABLE 3.—ANNUAL RAINFALL (IN INCHES) FOR THE AGRICULTURAL YEAR ENDING MAY, 31ST.

(*PUNJAB GAZETTE* RAINFALL STATEMENTS.)

Raingauge Station.	Average.	1885-86.	Average 1886-87 to 1890-91.	Average 1891-92 to 1895-96.	Average 1896-97 to 1900-01.	1901-02.	Average rainfall supplied by the Meteorological Department in 1902.	1902-03.	1903-04.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1906-07.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Midh Ranjha	13·41	21·3	13·38	14·57	11·42	8·55	13·41	15·91	21·80	9·11	17·13	9·81
Sahiwal	11·70	19·6	11·84	11·11	10·85	8·33	11·70	7·95	14·98	7·51	11·79	8·57
Nurpur	9·73	5·4	11·10	12·98	8·74	11·00	9·73	7·74	13·67	5·18	10·78	11·00
Mithan Tiwana	9·67	15·9	11·65	11·40	7·89	4·63	9·67	11·18	9·87	Abolished.		..
Sakesar	15·04	20·0	14·4	23·78	18·55	11·02	15·04	20·46	28·09	16·49	28·98	32·54
Naushehra	18·36	19·3	15·84	22·63	18·81	10·84	18·36	15·98	24·38	12·02	18·64	5·52
Khushab	10·75	9·5	8·57	14·89	12·84	8·09	10·75	14·76	17·76	12·52	14·14	16·45
Shahpur	14·32	11·4	11·33	15·12	13·74	9·08	14·28	12·58	14·77	9·84	12·26	17·00
Bhera	13·91	15·3	15·55	16·53	11·93	8·11	13·91	14·65	19·08	11·25	17·24	17·99
Miani	15·40	11·4	19·08	16·31	11·85	11·05	..	16·32	19·21	Abolished.		..
Sargodha	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6·83	12·82	12·94
Bhalwal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE 3.—ANNUAL RAINFALL (INCHES) FOR THE AGRICULTURAL YEAR ENDING MAY, 31ST—CONTINUED.

(*PUNJAB GAZETTE* RAINFALL STATEMENTS.)

Reingauge Station.	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	Average rainfall supplied by the Meteorological Departments in 1913.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.	Average rainfall supplied by the Meteorological Department in 1917.
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Midh Ranjha	7·19	18·72	17·14	23·71	6·01	15·33	13·97	17·66	23·94	7·40	21·08	14·10
Sahiwal	5·68	17·44	11·37	14·40	4·54	7·83	11·29	16·65	10·26	6·92	15·18	11·18
Nurpur	7·17	11·09	9·92	11·95	4·50	15·86	10·10	15·71	17·95	3·00	14·89	10·39
Mitha Tiwana	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sakesar	14·87	25·50	27·55	45·29	14·77	20·87	17·22	34·46	37·62	16·55	26·92	18·26
Naushehra	20·95	35·12	15·71	27·78	10·81	14·68	19·19	31·07	39·61	7·88	26·04	19·68
Khushab	10·82	23·86	10·25	22·54	10·21	11·66	12·67	24·32	21·80	5·81	17·63	12·34
Shahpur	8·61	14·97	12·92	22·21	10·60	9·54	13·43	21·03	22·12	4·07	12·67	13·68
Bhera	11·73	30·58	14·37	28·24	10·71	18·62	13·58	20·50	23·89	6·07	30·54	14·36
Miani	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sargodha	9·21	23·82	14·22	19·23	8·77	15·09	13·71	23·44	22·35	7·46	19·26	14·65
Bhalwal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE 3.—ANNUAL RAINFALL (IN INCHES) FOR THE AGRICULTURAL YEAR ENDING MAY, 31ST—CONTINUED.

(*PUNJAB GAZETTE* RAINFALL STATEMENTS.)

Raingauge Station.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.	Average rainfall supplied by the Meteorological Department in 1923.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.
1	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
Midh Ranjha	13·73	7·32	11·39	7·51	14·18	20·03	13·91	11·77	11·56	21·53	11·06	4·58
Sahiwal	27·58	6·89	12·38	4·59	15·60	12·44	11·48	12·67	8·08	12·43	16·17	6·83
Nurpur	21·88	5·29	10·24	6·47	13·96	15·24	10·58	13·00	9·76	11·20	11·90	6·93
Mitha Tiwana	Abolished.		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sakesar	54·03	23·19	19·43	11·52	34·44	27·16	19·28	23·59	16·66	21·50	23·89	19·48
Naushehra	33·60	16·66	21·26	7·00	28·43	27·81	19·95	19·71	15·11	17·50	21·64	15·02
Khushab	27·97	10·61	11·29	5·50	32·46	20·13	12·37	17·50	12·12	9·20	11·67	11·48
Shahpur	31·39	9·24	12·70	5·60	25·88	20·36	13·96	13·05	9·78	14·09	13·78	9·16
Bhera	19·14	8·12	18·12	6·36	32·07	26·55	15·07	13·65	13·43	23·43	15·58	16·41
Miani	Abolished.		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sargodha	30·00	9·25	13·81	6·68	20·95	18·75	16·66	15·13	15·10	15·43	14·51	7·01
Bhalwal	19·14	10·05	19·20	5·93	26·39	23·92	15·07	17·24	15·29	18·02	18·04	12·05

TABLE 3.—ANNUAL RAINFALL (IN INCHES) FOR THE AGRICULTURAL YEAR ENDING MAY, 31ST—CONCLUDED.

(*PUNJAB GAZETTE* RAINFALL STATEMENTS.)

Raingauge Station.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.
1	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
Midh Ranjha	10·41	20·40	10·56									
Sahiwal	6·56	14·80	5·55									
Nurpur	5·26	12·71	6·65									
Mithan Tiwana	..	..	..									
Sakesar	22·14	31·50	20·57									
Naushehra	12·93	24·52	14·15									
Khushab	11·03	21·20	10·30									
Shahpur	11·69	19·45	8·27									
Bhera	11·81	21·10	13·94									
Miani	..	..	..									
Sargodha	11·23	19·35	9·08									
Bhalwal	12·25	21·20	11·96									

TABLE 4.—MONTHLY RAINFALL (IN INCHES) AT HEADQUARTERS FOR THE AGRICULTURAL YEAR ENDING MAY 31ST.

(SEASON AND CROP REPORT, STATEMENT I.)

Months.	1901-02.	Average rainfall supplied by the Meteorological Department in 1902.	1902-03.	1903-04.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1906-07.	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
June ..	·92	1·18	1·50	0·35	..	0·59	1·05	0·84	0·85	0·65	1·25	3·56	·72
July ..	2·59	3·76	1·53	3·05	2·22	2·31	1·74	1·73	1·26	6·52	3·85	1·97	2·83
August ..	1·74	3·07	5·57	4·60	3·99	0·80	7·60	2·01	3·98	1·72	7·18	·26	1·37
September ..	1·52	1·50	1·04	0·32	..	3·53	0·29	..	5·58	0·33	..	·18	·59
October ..	..	0·15	..	..	..	..	0·11	..	..	0·05	..	·29	·24
November ..	..	0·22	..	..	0·74	..	..	..	..	..	..	·43	..
December ..	..	0·38	..	·35	0·12	0·80	0·08	..	0·14	1·13	..	..	·23
January ..	..	0·82	·38	2·05	1·11	..	..	0·83	..	0·95	2·52	1·18	..
February ..	..	0·95	..	..	1·26	3·10	1·94	1·09	1·23	0·20	0·61	·10	1·61
March ..	·58	0·95	1·31	4·05	·21	·96	·89	..	·28	0·05	6·50	·29	1·24
April ..	·36	0·62	·72	..	..	·17	2·78	1·64	1·46	1·18	0·20	2·17	·15
May ..	1·37	0·68	·53	..	0·19	..	·52	·47	·19	·14	·10	·17	·56
June to September	6·77	9·51	9·64	8·32	6·21	7·23	10·68	4·58	11·67	9·22	12·28	5·97	5·51
October to December	..	0·75	..	·35	·86	·80	·19	..	·14	1·18	..	·72	·47
January to May ..	2·31	4·02	2·94	6·10	2·77	4·23	6·13	4·03	3·16	2·52	9·93	3·91	3·56

TABLE 4.—MONTHLY RAINFALL (IN INCHES) AT HEADQUARTERS FOR THE AGRICULTURAL YEAR ENDING MAY 31ST—CONTINUED.

(SEASON AND CROP REPORT, STATEMENT I.)

Months.	Average rainfall supplied by the Meteorological Department in 1913.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.	Average rainfall supplied by the Meteorogical Department in 1917.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.	Average rainfall supplied by the Meteorological Department in 1923.
1	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
June ..	1·21	1·08	1·08	1·99	1·85	1·29	1·26	0·33	..	0·67	·46	2·04	1·16
July ..	3·18	4·21	9·54	·53	5·38	3·74	5·17	1·83	3·14	2·25	8·69	1·51	3·68
August ..	3·04	5·51	3·56	·58	8·24	3·00	9·58	1·57	6·36	2·32	6·98	3·98	3·77
September ..	2·17	1·20	·72	1·17	1·30	1·65	7·33	1·75	0·22	1·16	1·12	·40	1·86
October ..	..	..	1·60	..	·68	0·23	..	0·28	..	..	·17	·24	0·22
November ..	0·10	..	·59	..	..	0·13	..	..	..	..	..	0·02	0·09
December ..	0·28	·38	·36	..	..	0·25	·54	·18	1·25	..	1·86	·97	0·29
January ..	0·45	1·23	..	·10	0·04	0·52	·06	1·10	·32	0·06	·12	·68	0·46
February ..	1·37	2·55	·69	·44	..	1·18	·32	·12	·87	·02	·40	3·02	0·92
March ..	0·47	·68	2·12	·17	·39	1·13	3·33	·03	1·01	·08	·08	·74	1·09
April ..	0·90	2·83	1·82	·47	·70	1·19	2·40	1·07	·12	..	·74	1·52	1·12
May ..	0·26	1·36	·27	2·01	·68	0·34	0·01	·99	·52	·12	·33	3·63	0·48
June to September ..	9·60	12·00	14·90	4·27	16·77	9·68	23·34	5·48	9·72	6·40	17·25	7·93	10·47
October to December	0·38	·38	2·55	..	·68	0·61	·54	·46	1·25	..	2·03	1·23	0·60
January to May ..	3·45	8·65	4·90	3·19	1·81	4·36	6·12	3·31	2·84	·28	1·67	9·59	4·07

TABLE 4.—MONTHLY RAINFALL (IN INCHES) AT HEADQUARTERS FOR THE AGRICULTURAL YEAR ENDING MAY 31ST—CONCLUDED.

(SEASON AND CROP REPORT, STATEMENT I.)

Months.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
1	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
June ..	·46	..	·26	·68	0·51	0·48	0·52	0·40	1·13					
July ..	1·59	3·01	2·77	4·42	0·98	5·47	4·35	3·22	3·45					
August ..	7·40	1·45	1·12	5·46	2·27	0·11	8·54	0·72	1·79					
September ..	·17	5·48	1·18	1·92	0·81	2·03	0·15	0·78	0·92					
October ..	1·18	..	1·30	..	..	0·33	0·01	0·25	0·07					
November ..	..	..	1·19	..	..	0·68	..	..	..					
December ..	·18	1·11	..	·31	0·30	0·45	1·71	..	..					
January ..	·12	·68	·35	·03	0·97	0·79	1·43	0·56	0·88					
February ..	2·41	·17	·12	·19	0·11	0·10	0·08	0·12	0·80					
March ..	·93	·18	·30	·59	0·60	0·02	0·16	1·01	0·28					
April ..	·60	·25	·89	·52	0·46	0·08	2·01	0·43	..					
May ..	1·62	2·77	2·05	·39	..	0·69	0·39	1·59	0·04					
June to September	9·62	9·94	5·33	12·48	4·57	8·09	13·56	5·12	7·29					
October to December	1·36	1·11	2·49	·31	0·30	1·46	1·72	0·25	0·07					
January to May ..	5·68	4·05	3·71	1·72	2·14	1·68	4·07	3·71	2·00					

TABLE 5.—SEASONAL RAINFALL (IN INCHES) AT TAHSIL HEADQUARTERS.

("*PUNJAB GAZETTE*", RAINFALL STATEMENTS.)

TAHSILS.		1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1998-99.	1899-1900.	1900-01.	1901-02.	Average rainfall supplied by the Meteorological Department in 1902.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
TAHSIL SHAHPUR.													
June to September	..	5·19	16·85	6·35	11·91	11·08	10·33	15·59	9·35	3·89	4·90	6·77	9·51
October to December	..	·06	1·13	·28	·26	·04	·19	1·70	..	..	1·46	..	0·75
January to May	..	·32	7·84	6·98	4·67	2·64	3·34	4·90	1·08	4·38	7·60	2·31	4·02
Total	..	5·57	25·82	13·61	16·84	13·76	13·86	22·19	10·43	8·27	13·96	9·08	14·28
TAHSIL BHERA (NOW BHALWAL.)													
June to September	..	2·62	17·51	11·02	12·48	11·42	4·69	12·66	7·96	4·90	5·29	6·74	8·97
October to December	..	·24	1·35	1·01	·32	..	·07	1·49	..	·11	1·51	..	0·64
January to May	..	·24	8·38	7·96	4·88	3·25	3·72	5·42	1·64	3·50	6·71	1·37	4·30
Total	..	3·10	27·24	19·99	17·68	14·67	8·48	19·57	9·60	8·51	13·51	8·11	13·91
TAHSIL KHUSHAB.													
June to September	..	6·71	14·66	4·10	13·28	12·84	6·75	16·31	8·53	2·95	5·64	7·49	7·12
October to December	..	·08	·87	·46	·31	..	..	1·75	..	..	1·20	..	0·56
January to May	..	·34	8·81	5·70	4·25	2·06	2·96	4·67	2·02	4·55	6·86	·60	3·07
Total	..	7·13	24·34	10·26	17·84	14·90	9·71	22·73	10·55	7·50	13·70	8·09	10·75
TAHSIL SARGODHA.													
June to September	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
October to December	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
January to May	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE 5.—SEASONAL RAINFALL (IN INCHES) AT TAHSIL HEADQUARTERS—CONTINUED.

("*PUNJAB GAZETTE*", RAINFALL STATEMENTS.)

TAHSILS.	1902-03.	1903-04.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1906-07.	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	Average rainfall supplied by the Meteorological Department in 1913.
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
TAHSIL SHAHPUR.												
June to September ..	9·64	8·32	6·21	7·23	10·68	4·58	11·67	9·22	12·28	5·97	5·51	9·60
October to December ..	..	·35	·86	0·80	·19	..	·14	1·18	..	·72	·47	0·38
January to May ..	2·94	6·10	2·77	4·23	6·13	4·03	3·16	2·52	9·93	3·91	3·56	3·15
Total ..	12·58	14·77	9·84	12·26	17·00	8·61	14·97	12·92	22·21	10·60	9·54	13·43
TAHSIL BHERA (NOW BHALWAL.)												
June to September ..	10·65	10·88	6·26	10·34	11·97	5·13	27·40	8·73	17·16	6·06	15·55	9·54
October to December ..	·11	·20	·86	1·33	·27	..	..	1·44	..	1·58	·14	0·59
January to May ..	3·89	8·00	4·13	5·57	5·75	6·60	3·18	4·20	11·08	3·07	2·93	3·45
Total ..	14·65	19·08	11·25	17·24	17·99	11·73	30·58	14·37	28·24	10·71	18·62	13·58
TAHSIL KHUSHAB.												
June to September ..	11·42	9·73	6·48	9·25	9·87	5·07	21·08	6·66	12·95	6·10	7·58	8·76
October to December ..	..	1·14	1·04	1·16	·07	..	..	·78	·07	·66	0·11	0·53
January to May ..	3·34	6·89	5·00	3·73	6·51	5·75	2·78	2·81	9·52	3·45	3·97	3·38
Total ..	14·76	17·76	12·52	14·14	16·45	10·82	23·86	10·25	22·54	10·21	11·66	12·67
TAHSIL SARGODHA.												
June to September ..	..	..	2·91	7·30	9·04	5·81	19·73	10·64	11·72	4·20	11·16	8·99
October to December ..	..	..	·75	·68	..	..	..	1·15	·10	1·18	·51	0·67
January to May ..	..	..	3·17	4·84	3·90	3·40	4·09	2·43	7·41	3·39	3·42	4·05
Total ..	..	..	6·83	12·82	12·94	9·21	23·82	14·22	19·23	8·77	15·09	13·71

TABLE 5.—SEASONAL RANIFALL (IN INCHES) AT TAHSIL HEADQUARTERS—CONTINUED.

("*PUNJAB GAZETTE*", RAINFALL STATEMENTS.)

TAHSILS.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.	Average rainfall supplied by the Meteorological Department in 1917.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.
1	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
TAHSIL SHAHPUR.												
June to September ..	12·00	14·80	2·62	8·77	8·89	25·51	4·05	8·58	5·33	21·90	10·18	7·84
October to December ..	·38	3·01	..	·68	0·71	·37	0·62	1·45	·05	2·83	1·28	·21
January to May ..	8·65	4·31	1·45	3·22	4·07	5·51	4·57	2·67	·22	1·15	8·90	5·00
Total ..	21·03	22·12	4·07	12·67	13·67	31·39	9·24	12·70	5·60	25·88	20·36	13·05
TAHSIL BHERA (NOW BHALWAL.)												
June to September ..	11·82	15·64	4·22	25·62	9·65	12·27	5·56	13·13	5·62	23·58	12·46	12·08
October to December ..	·51	3·03	·25	1·28	0·64	·40	0·31	1·20	·04	2·07	2·15	·30
January to May ..	8·17	5·22	1·60	3·64	4·07	6·47	4·18	4·87	·27	·74	9·31	4·86
Total ..	20·50	23·89	6·07	30·54	14·36	19·14	10·05	19·20	5·93	26·39	23·92	17·24
TAHSIL KHUSHAB.												
June to September ..	13·87	13·93	2·86	10·51	7·86	23·85	4·13	6·70	4·87	27·17	9·52	13·18
October to December ..	·27	3·34	·15	1·56	0·58	·42	1·26	2·00	..	2·92	1·35	·06
January to May ..	10·18	4·53	2·80	5·56	3·90	3·70	5·22	2·59	0·63	2·37	9·26	4·26
Total ..	24·32	21·80	5·81	17·63	12·34	27·97	10·61	11·29	5·50	32·46	20·13	17·50
TAHSIL SARGODHA.												
June to September ..	14·54	14·90	4·27	16·77	9·68	23·34	5·48	9·72	6·40	17·25	7·93	9·62
October to December ..	·39	2·55	..	·68	0·61	·54	·46	1·25	..	2·03	1·23	1·36
January to May ..	8·51	4·90	3·19	1·81	4·36	6·12	3·31	2·84	·28	1·67	9·59	5·68
Total ..	23·44	22·35	7·46	19·26	14·65	30·00	9·25	13·81	6·68	20·95	18·75	16·66

TABLE 5.—SESAONAL RAINFALL (IN INCHES) AT TAHSIL HEADQURATERS—CONCLUDED.

("*PUNJAB GAZETTE*", RAINFALL STATEMENTS.)

TAHSILS.	Average rainfall supplied by the Meteorological Department in 1923.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
1	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
TAHSIL SHAHPUR.												
June to September ..	9·04	7·56	6·30	11·91	6·73	7·91	11·83	5·28	..	..		
October to December ..	0·69	·54	2·10	·19	0·36	2·07	2·13	0·01	..	..		
January to May ..	4·23	1·68	5·69	1·68	2·07	1·71	5·49	2·98	..	..		
Total ..	13·96	9·78	14·09	13·78	9·16	11·69	19·45	8·27	..	..		
TAHSIL BHERA (NOW BHALWAL.)												
June to September ..	9·86	12·67	11·21	15·94	8·96	6·56	14·50	8·26	..	..		
October to December ..	0·64	·64	2·61	·40	0·54	2·82	1·49	..	..	..		
January to May ..	4·57	1·98	4·20	1·70	2·55	2·87	5·21	3·70	..	..		
Total ..	15·07	15·29	18·02	18·04	12·05	12·25	21·20	11·96	..	..		
TAHSIL KHUSHAB.												
June to September ..	8·06	10·80	3·52	10·92	7·83	8·19	15·24	8·04	..	..		
October to December ..	0·62	·41	1·11	..	0·60	1·55	1·10	..	..	..		
January to May ..	3·69	·91	4·57	·75	3·05	1·29	4·45	2·26	..	..		
Total ..	12·37	12·12	9·20	11·67	11·48	11·03	20·79	10·30	..	..		
TAHSIL SARGODHA.												
June to September ..	10·46	9·94	5·33	12·48	4·57	8·09	13·56	5·12	7·29	11·49		
October to December ..	0·60	1·11	2·49	·31	·30	1·46	1·72	·25	0·07	0·82		
January to May ..	4·07	4·05	3·71	1·72	2·14	1·68	4·07	3·71	2·00	2·65		
Total ..	15·13	15·10	11·53	14·51	7·01	11·23	19·35	9·08	9·36	14·96		

TABLE 6.—DISTRIBUTION

(CENSUS REPORT,

		Total square miles.	Cultivated square miles.	Square miles culturable but not cultivated.	Square miles under matured crops (10 years average).	Total Population. Total.	Males.	Females.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
District ..	1881 ..	4,840	820	1,851	499	421,508	221,676	199,832
	1891 ..	4,840	1,002	3,002	636	493,588	258,147	235,441
	1901 ..	4,840	1,187	1,881	748	524,259	273,144	251,115
	1911 ..	5,110	1,930	2,286	1,304	687,366	376,886	310,480
	1921 ..	4,799	2,110	1,511	1,673	719,918	392,086	327,832
	1931 ..	4,799	2,430	1,224	1,807	821,490	445,836	375,654
	1941 ..							
Tahsils, 1931.	Shahpur ..	610	443	113	317	155,908	84,277	71,631
	Bhalwal ..	821	588	160	510	246,222	135,960	110,262
	Khushab ..	2,534	786	809	429	193,393	99,077	94,316
	Sargodha ..	834	613	142	551	225,967	126,522	99,445
Tahsils, 1941.	Shahpur ..							
	Bhalwal ..							
	Khushab ..							
	Sargodha ..							

		1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1931.	1941.
Percentage of total population which lives in villages.	Persons ..	88·4	89·3	89·3	91·8	88·9	86·9	
	Males ..	88·6	89·4	89·6	91·7	88·6	86·3	
	Females ..	88·2	89·1	89·1	91·0	89·3	87·6	
Average population per village		5·72	6·30	5·94	6·48	6·53	6·79	
Average population per village and town ..		6·41	7·00	6·60	6·45	7·25	7·71	
Number of villages per 100 square miles ..		13·5	14·5	16·3	20·7	20·4	20·1	
Average distance from village to village in miles		2·87	2·87	2·87	2·20	..	2·37	

OF POPULATION.
PART II.)

Urban population.			Rural population.			Towns and villages.							
Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Over 10,000 souls.	5,000 to 10,000.	3,000 to 5,000.	2,000 to 3,000.	1,000 to 2,000.	500 to 1,000.	Under 500.	Total.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
48,855	25,258	23,597	372,653	196,118	176,235	1	4	9	20	71	144	408	657
52,852	27,283	25,569	440,736	230,864	209,872	1	7	13	25	85	157	417	705
55,852	28,421	27,431	468,407	224,723	223,684	2	7	40		99	150	496	794
56,426	30,930	25,496	630,940	345,956	284,984	2	7	52		100	258	647	1,066
79,358	44,380	34,978	640,560	347,705	292,854	3	5	51		104	297	532	992
107,595	60,878	46,717	713,895	384,958	328,937	4	10	62		109	344	458	987
21,402	11,467	9,935	134,506	72,810	61,696	1	3	10		20	64	153	251
33,323	18,598	14,725	212,899	117,362	95,537	1	4	20		30	91	134	280
23,526	12,704	10,822	169,867	86,373	83,494	1	3	24		32	39	65	164
29,344	18,109	11,235	196,623	108,413	88,210	1	..	8		27	150	106	292

—			1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1931.	1941.
Density per square mile of area.	Total ..	Total population	87·1	101·9	108·3	134·5	150·0	171·1	
		Rural ..	76·9	91·1	96·8	123·5	133·4	148·7	
	Cultivated ..	Total ..	514·0	492·6	422·5	356·1	341·1	338·02	
		Rural ..	454·5	439·9	394·6	321·2	303·5	293·79	
	Cultivated and culturable.	Total ..	157·8	115·0	170·9	300·7	198·8	224·82	
		Rural ..	139·5	102·6	152·9	275·5	176·9	195·37	
Number of persons per occupied house.		Villages ..	5·9	5·5	5·1	4·0	4·6	4·8	
		Towns ..	5·2	5·1	5·1	4·4	4·4	4·8	
Percentage of increase (+) or decrease (—) on previous census.			..	+17·0	+6·3	+31·1	+4·7	+14·1	

TABLE 7.—POPULATION OF TOWNS.

(CENSUS REPORTS, PART II.)

The figures in antique type show the proportion *per mille* of population.

Tahsil.	Town.	Census.	Total population.	Hindus.	Sikhs.	Jains.	Muhammadans.	Christians.	Others.	Number of occupied houses.	Persons per 100 occupied houses.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Shahpur (City and Sadr).	1881 ..	7,752	2,408	74	..	5,253	..	17	1,024	757
				310·6	**9·5**	..	**677·6**	..	**2·2**		
		1891	9,233	3,093	287	..	5,839	14	..	..	..
				335·	**31·1**		**632·4**	**1·5**			
		1901	9,386	3,124	424	..	5,823	15	..	1,913	491
				332·8	**45·2**		**620·4**	**1·6**			
		1911	8,739	2,814	580	..	5,333	12	..	1,974	443
				332·0	**64·1**		**610·2**	**1·4**			
	Shahpur Sadar	1921	Not available.								
		1931	3,265	852	145	..	2,250	18	..	537	608
				261·0	**44·4**		**689·1**	**5·5**			
		1941									

SHAHPUR ..	Shahpur City ..	1921 ..	..	4,908	1,614	305	..	2,989	..	..	1,218	403
					328·9	62·1		609·0				
		1931 ..	..	5,280	1,811	361	1	3,107	..	..	1,314	402
					343·1	68·4		588·5				
		1941 ..	..									
	Sahiwal ..	1881 ..	..	8,880	4,813	186	..	3,881	..	..	2,130	417
					542·0	20·9		437·1				
		1891 ..	..	9,210	4,377	630	..	4,203	..	..	..	..
					475·2	68·4		456·4				
		1901 ..	..	9,163	4,086	981	..	4,096	..	..	1,370	669
					445·9	107·1		447·				
		1911	..	7,658	3,057	1,053	..	3,547	1	..	2,072	370
					399·2	137·5		463·1	·1			
		1921 ..	..	6,582	2,236	707	..	3,639	..	..	1,849	356
					339·7	107·4		552·9				
		1931 ..	..	7,762	2,687	792	..	4,283	..	..	1,842	421
					346·2	102·0		551·8				
		1941 ..	..									
	Jhawarian ..	1921 ..	..	4,559	756	108	..	3,695	..	..	1,302	350
					165·8	23·7		810·5				
		1931 ..	..	5,095	728	154	..	4,213	..	..	1,277	399
					142·9	30·2		826·9				
		1941 ..	..									

TABLE 7.—POPULATION OF TOWNS—CONTINUED.

(CENSUS REPORTS, PART II.)

(The figures in antique type show the proportion *per mille* of population.)

Tahsil.	Town.	Census.	Total population.	Hindus.	Sikhs.	Jains.	Muhammadans.	Christians.	Others.	Number of occupied houses.	Persons per 100 occupied houses.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Bhera ..	1881	15,165	5,746	260	6	9,153	..	..	2,739	554
				378·9	**17·1**	**·4**	**603·6**				
		1891 ..	17,428	6,113	261	..	11,035	19	..	..	..
				350·7	**15·**		**633·2**	**1·1**			
		1901	18,680	6,560	259	2	11,833	26	..	4,123	453
				351·2	**13·9**	**·1**	**633·4**	**1·4**			
		1911	15,202	4,626	547	..	10,015	14	..	4,117	369
				304·3	**35·9**		**658·8**	**·9**			
		1921	17,027	4,929	360	1	11,716	21	..	4,209	408
				289·5	**21·2**		**688·1**	**1·2**			
		1931	19,741	4,794	363	..	14,570	14	..	7,021	281
				242·8	**18·4**		**738·1**	**·7**			
		1941									

BHERA (OLD) NOW BHALWAL.	Miani ..	1881 – –	8,069	4,059	184	2	3,822	–	2	1,270	635
				503·	22·8	·2	473·7		·2		
		1891	7,149	3,531	162	–	3,451	5	..	..	..
				493·9	22·6		482·7	·7			
		1901	7,220	3,449	179	–	3,592	–	..	3,256	222
				477·7	24·8		497·5				
		1911	5,819	2,695	271	..	2,850	3	..	1,431	407
				463·1	46·6		489·8	·5			
		1921	5,965	2,515	168	..	3,282	..	..	1,590	375
				421·6	28·1		550·3				
		1931	6,472	2,826	140	..	3,506	..	..	1,705	379
				436·7	21·6		541·7				
		1941									
	Bhalwal ..	1921	4,082	1,907	431	–	1,715	29	..	580	704
				467·2	105·6		420·1	7·1			
		1931 ..	4,153	2,140	569	..	1,410	34	..	984	422
				515·3	137·0		339·5	8·2			
		1941									
	Phullarwan ..	1921	1,926	1,094	68	..	762	2	..	632	305
				568·0	35·3		395·7	1·0			
		1931	2,957	1,976	263	..	715	3	..	755	392
				668·3	88·9		241·8	1·0			
		1941									

TABLE 7.—POPULATION OF TOWNS—CONCLUDED.

(CENSUS REPORTS, PART II.)

The figures in antique type show the proportion *per mille* of population.—*concluded.*

Tahsil.	Town.	Census.	Total population.	Hindus.	Sikhs.	Jains.	Muhammadans.	Christians.	Others.	Number of occupied houses.	Persons per 100 occupied houses.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
KHUSHAB ..	Khushab ..	1881	8,989	2,402	227	..	6,359	..	1	1,265	711
				267·2	**20·3**		**707·4**		**·1**		
		1891	9,832	2,503	261	..	7,068	..	..	..	..
				254·0	**26·5**		**718·9**				
		1901	11,403	2,515	280	..	8,587	21	..	3,600	17
				220·5	**24·6**		**753·**	**1·9**			
		1911	10,159	2,179	289	..	7,661	30	..	2,397	424
				214·5	**28·4**		**754·1**	**2·9**			
		1921	10,009	1,679	228	..	8,098	4	..	2,294	436
				167·8	**22·8**		**809·1**	**·3**			
		1931	14,194	2,212	448	..	11,514	20	..	2,605	545
				155·9	**31·5**		**811·2**	**1·4**			
		1941									

	Mitha Tiwana ..	1921 ..	..	4,158	1,047	436	..	2,675	..	..	869	478
					250·8	104·8		643·4				
		1931 ..	..	4,713	929	606	..	3,178	..	..	977	482
					197·1	128·6		674·3				
		1941 ..	..									
	Nurpur ..	1921 ..	..	5,117	1,574	927	..	2,616	..	..	1,164	440
					307·6	181·1		511·3				
		1931 ..	..	4,619	1,821	483	..	2,315	..	..	981	471
					394·4	104·5		501·1				
		1941 ..	..									
SARGODHA ..	Sargodha ..	1911 ..	..	8,849	3,563	964	5	4,084	232	1	1,928	459
					402·6	108·9	·5	461·5	26·2	·1		
		1921 ..	..	17,728	8,189	2,168	..	6,967	403	1	1,334	1,329
					461·9	122·3		393·0	22·8			
		1931 ..	..	26,761	11,674	5,201	1	9,146	704	35	1,285	2,083
					436·2	194·4		341·8	36·3	1·3		
		1941 ..	..									
	Sillanwali ..	1921 ..	..	2,205	976	419	..	791	19	..	667	331
					442·6	190·0		358·8	8·6			
		1931 ..	..	2,583	1,161	686	..	719	17	..	187	1,381
					449·5	265·5		278·4	6·6			
		1941 ..	..									

TABLE 8.—MIGRATION.

(CENSUS REPORT, PART II.)

Serial No.	District, State, Province or country.	Immigrants. 1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1931.	1941.	Emigrants. 1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1931.	1941.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Hissar ..	..	..	..	415	85	552		..	..	..	20	28	Not available.	
2	Rohtak ..	..	..	..	487	54	630		..	..	..	30	16		
3	Gurgaon ..	..	..	..	265	39	437		..	..	..	1	6		
4	Karnal ..	..	..	..	747	44	423		..	..	..	36	30		
5	Ambala ..	..	..	..	463	379	578		..	..	..	260	214		
6	Simla ..	..	..	..	7	3	23		..	..	..	19	21		
7	Kangra ..	..	..	..	84	24	242		..	..	..	41	10		
8	Hoshiarpur ..	..	..	..	1,708	798	2,450		..	..	..	55	46		
9	Jullundur ..	..	..	..	1,903	912	2,022		..	..	..	49	78		

10	Ludhiana ..	..	..	..	1,680	669	1,101		..	..	..	70	92	..
11	Ferozepore ..	..	..	..	692	299	798		..	..	..	149	370	..
12	Lahore ..	301	336	435	1,516	727	2,354		986	1,017	1,052	1,624	1,503	..
13	Amritsar ..	..	..	..	6,249	2,662	4,790		..	..	..	400	386	..
14	Gurdaspur ..	..	..	..	1,763	1,332	2,387		..	..	..	153	194	..
15	Sialkot ..	..	..	..	29,301	16,220	21,552		..	..	..	436	625	..
16	Gujranwala ..	3,167	3,952	2,537	12,080	4,725	7,027		2,240	3,422	11,380	2,936	1,623	2,414
17	Sheikhupura ..	..	..	..	..	16	762		..	..	..	..	1,107	1,383
18	Gujrat ..	6,517	8,424	9,310	30,138	12,921	22,613		4,137	5,148	4,910	3,267	10,070	..
19	Jhelum ..	5,184	9,158	13,662	17,033	16,258	16,534		6,245	5,323	4,412	3,821	2,258	..
20	Rawalpindi ..	350	548	432	1,399	984	1,603		1,235	1,557	1,823	1,358	1,474	..
21	Attock ..	..	..	..	1,052	1,506	2,403		2,704	1,611	1,268	1,392	823	..
22	Mianwali ..	..	..	..	2,417	2,794	4,080		4,003	4,247	4,111	1,908	1,324	..
23	Montgomery ..	..	..	..	..	98	197		..	..	..	..	2,437	4,382
24	Lyallpur ..	..	..	..	1,177	969	2,586		..	..	..	4,489	3,565	4,732
25	Jhang ..	6,906	8,941	7,387	21,427	10,979	20,605		5,549	4,934	20,557	5,323	3,906	3,824
26	Multan ..	105	186	241	513	685	753		930	1,861	2,343	1,367	1,541	3,308
27	Muzaffargarh ..	..	..	..	131	184	217		..	..	..	426	242	..
28	Dera Ghazi Khan.	17	58	75	120	57	132		717	1,116	1,103	282	176	..
29	Delhi ..	..	..	..	256	73	..		..	..	..	94	..	..
30	Dera Ismail Khan.	561	1,074	1,013	..	..	..		1,851	1,549	1,591	..	..	..

TABLE 8.—MIGRATION—CONCLUDED.

(CENSUS REPORT, PART II.)

District, State, Province or country.	Immigrants. 1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1931.	1941.	Emigrants. 1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1931.	1941.
1	2	3	4	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Other Districts and States in the Punjab and North-West Frontier Province.	1,880	2,940	6,828	2,558	1,908	932		4,292	5,142	7,224	2,186	207	..	
Rajputana including Ajmer Merwara.	..	29	1,192	737	329	..		..	..	314	68	..	..	
Other Provinces and States in India beyond the Punjab and North-West Frontier Province.	794	745	1,199	4,500	3,984	..		...	...	1,192	2,580	..	..	
Other Asiatic countries.	357	265	258	2,325	550	..		...	...	..	..	..	..	
Countries in Europe	2	22	15	76	33	..		...	...	...	..	...	..	
Other continents and of Sea.	..	..	1	8	7	..		...	...	...	..	..	...	

TABLE 8-A.—IMMIGRANTS TO CHENAB, JHELUM, LOWER BARI DOAB AND NILI BAR COLONIES, OMITTING CASTES WHICH SUPPLIED 1,000 OR LESS IN CASE OF CHENAB COLONY, 250 OR LESS IN CASE OF JHELUM COLONY, 500 OR LESS IN LOWER BARI DOAB COLONY AND—OR LESS IN NILI BAR COLONY.

(CENSUS REPORT, 1931, PART III, TABLE VI-A.)

CASTES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF IMMIGRANTS TO				REMARKS.
	Lower Chenab Colony.	Jhelum Colony.	Upper Bari Doab Colony.	Nili Bar Colony.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Total District	7,049	..	3,549	..	
Arain	..	..	..	..	
Arora	..	..	..	..	
Barwala	..	..	..	..	
Batwal	..	..	..	..	
Brahmin	..	..	..	..	
Changar	..	..	..	..	
Chuhra	..	..	..	..	
Dhobi	..	..	..	..	
Jat	1,976	..	988	..	
Jhiwar	..	..	..	..	
Julaha	..	..	..	..	
Kashmiri	..	..	..	..	
Kumhar	..	..	..	..	
Lohar	..	..	..	..	
Machhi	..	..	..	..	
Mirasi	..	..	..	..	
Mochi	..	..	..	..	
Nai	..	..	..	..	
Rajput	..	..	..	..	
Tarkhan	..	..	..	..	
Teli	..	..	..	..	

TABLE 9.—IMMIGRATION BY CASTES.

INFORMATION NOT AVAILABLE.

TABLE 10—AGE, SEX AND CIVIL CONDITION BY RELIGIONS (CENSUS OF 1931).

(CENSUS REPORT, VOLUME XVII, PART II, TABLE VII-B.)

TABLE 10.—AGE, SEX AND CIVIL CONDITION BY RELIGIONS (CENSUS OF 1931).

(CENSUS REPORT, VOLUME XVII, PART II, TABLE VII-B.)

Religion and age.	Population.			Unmarried.			Married.			Widowed.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
AGE GROUPS.												
Hindus	**88,970**	**48,641**	**40,329**	**44,007**	**26,617**	**17,390**	**36,799**	**19,142**	**17,657**	**8,164**	**2,882**	**5,282**
0—1	3,215	1,626	1,589	3,212	1,625	1,587	3	1	2	..	..	..
1—2	2,206	1,118	1,088	2,204	1,118	1,086	2	..	2	..	..	..
2—3	2,692	1,348	1,344	2,686	1,345	1,341	6	3	3	..	..	..
3—4	2,799	1,423	1,376	2,789	1,419	1,370	9	4	5	1	..	1
4—5	2,713	1,424	1,289	2,697	1,418	1,279	14	6	8	2	..	2
Total 0—5 ..	13,625	6,939	6,686	13,588	6,925	6,663	34	14	20	3	..	3
5—10	11,932	6,286	5,646	11,523	6,172	5,351	399	112	287	10	2	8
10—15	10,713	5,824	4,889	9,499	5,525	3,974	1,190	290	900	24	9	15
15—20	8,341	4,751	3,590	4,012	3,276	736	4,204	1,417	2,787	125	58	67
20—30	15,939	8,820	7,119	3,431	3,113	318	11,757	5,393	6,364	751	314	437
30—40	11,858	6,651	5,207	1,033	829	204	9,428	5,309	4,119	1,397	513	884
40—50	8,058	4,564	3,494	469	391	78	5,651	3,555	2,066	1,968	618	1,350
50—60	4,946	2,809	2,137	275	239	36	2,765	1,951	814	1,906	619	1,287
60 and over	3,558	1,997	1,561	177	147	30	1,401	1,101	300	1,980	749	1,231

Sikhs	**40,074**	**22,200**	**17,874**	**20,977**	**12,736**	**8,241**	**16,185**	**8,216**	**7,969**	**2,912**	**1,248**	**1,664**
0—1	1,609	820	789	1,609	820	789	..	..	..	..	..	..
1—2	1,062	552	510	1,061	552	509	1	..	1	..	..	..
2—3	1,269	674	595	1,265	673	592	4	1	3	..	..	..
3—4	1,348	705	643	1,344	703	641	4	2	2	..	..	..
4—5	1,327	678	649	1,323	676	647	4	2	2	..	..	..
Total 0—5	6,615	3,429	3,186	6,602	3,424	3,178	13	5	8	..	..	..
5—10	5,723	3,054	2,669	5,592	3,021	2,571	128	31	97	3	2	1
10—15	5,062	2,823	2,239	4,596	2,729	1,867	459	90	369	7	4	3
15—20	3,784	2,128	1,656	1,870	1,502	368	1,879	610	1,269	35	16	19
20—30	6,936	3,791	3,145	1,547	1,390	157	5,130	2,272	2,858	259	129	130
30—40	4,979	2,831	2,148	433	380	53	4,073	2,250	1,823	473	201	272
40—50	3,272	1,906	1,366	177	149	28	2,472	1,524	948	623	233	390
50—60	1,989	1,183	806	100	86	14	1,275	854	421	614	243	371
60 and over	1,714	1,055	659	60	55	5	756	580	176	898	420	478
Jain	**14**	**8**	**6**	**9**	**6**	**3**	**5**	**2**	**3**	..	..	..
0—1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1—2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2—3	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
3—4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4—5	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total 0—5	2	1	1	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE 10.—AGE, SEX AND CIVIL CONDITION BY RELIGIONS (CENSUS OF 1931)—CONCLUDED.

(CENSUS REPORT, VOLUME XVII, PART II, TABLE VII-B.)

Religion and age.	Population.			Unmarried.			Married.			Widowed.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Jain—*concld.*—												
5—10	2	1	1	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
10—15	2	1	1	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
15—20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20—30	4	3	1	2	2	..	2	1	1	..	..	..
30—40	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
40—50	3	1	2	..	..	..	3	1	2	..	..	..
50—60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
60 and over	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muslim	**679,546**	**367,879**	**311,687**	**358,545**	**213,035**	**145,510**	**268,915**	**133,728**	**135,187**	**52,086**	**21,116**	**30,970**
0—1	23,654	11,778	11,876	23,649	11,777	11,872	4	1	3	1	..	1
1—2	17,613	8,873	8,740	17,600	8,871	8,739	13	2	11	..	..	..
2—3	20,660	10,307	10,353	20,632	10,300	10,332	27	7	20	1	..	1
3—4	22,781	11,651	11,130	22,737	11,638	11,099	40	12	28	4	1	3
4—5	23,497	12,347	11,150	23,434	12,330	11,104	55	15	40	8	2	6
Total 0—5 ..	108,205	54,956	53,249	108,052	54,916	53,136	139	37	102	14	3	11

5—10	96,212	52,258	43,954	94,770	51,910	42,860	1,402	336	1,066	40	12	28
10—15	81,416	45,096	36,320	75,920	43,881	32,039	5,396	1,185	4,211	100	30	70
15—20	59,633	32,221	27,412	33,871	24,532	9,339	25,104	7,393	17,711	658	296	362
20—30	116,123	61,822	54,301	31,872	26,323	5,549	80,211	33,424	46,787	4,040	2,075	1,965
30—40	86,842	47,464	39,378	9,127	7,597	1,530	70,243	36,655	33,588	7,472	3,212	4,260
40—50	60,226	32,428	27,798	2,698	2,133	565	46,225	26,338	19,887	11,303	3,957	7,346
50—60	39,470	23,033	16,437	1,440	1,135	305	25,555	17,268	8,287	12,475	4,630	7,845
60 and over	31,419	18,601	12,818	795	608	187	14,640	11,092	3,548	15,984	6,901	9,083
Christian	**11,294**	**6.223**	**5,071**	**6,484**	**3.787**	**2,697**	**4.088**	**2.069**	**2,019**	**722**	**367**	**355**
0—1	478	244	234	478	244	234	..	..	..	..	..	..
1—2	376	189	187	376	189	187	..	..	..	..	..	..
2—3	405	209	196	405	209	196	..	..	..	..	..	..
3—4	402	205	197	402	205	197	..	..	..	..	..	..
4—5	393	203	190	392	202	190	1	1	..	..	..	..
Total 0—5 ..	2,054	1,050	1,004	2,053	1,049	1,004	1	1	..	..	..	..
5—10	1,675	892	783	1,669	892	777	6	..	6	..	..	..
10—15	1,478	810	668	1,403	802	601	74	8	66	1	..	1
15—20	1,084	611	473	652	480	172	424	128	296	8	3	5
20—30	1,898	1,065	833	529	440	89	1,309	590	719	60	35	25
30—40	1,339	750	589	115	84	31	1,095	593	502	129	73	56
40—50	844	498	346	43	29	14	636	384	252	165	85	80
50—60	506	300	206	11	6	5	337	216	121	158	78	80
60 and over	416	247	169	9	5	4	206	149	57	201	93	108

TABLE 11.—BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

(SANITARY ADMINISTRATION REPORT.)

Year.	Population under registration.	Rate per annum per 1,000.						Actual deaths from			
		Births.			*Deaths.*						
		Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Cholera.	Fever.	Small-pox.	Plague.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1885—1890 (average) ..	421,508	21·4	18·4	29·8	28·6	26·9	27·8	654	7,001	236	..
1891—1895 (average) ..	493,535	20·0	17·7	37·6	30·7	29·4	30·1	621	9,196	144	..
1896—1900 (average) ..	493,535	21·7	20·0	41·7	28·8	29·0	28·9	257	8,037	485	..
1901—1905 (average) ..	524,259	21·8	19·6	41·5	44·4	48·0	46·1	64	9,139	385	8,063
1906—1910 (average) ..	524,259	25·6	22·7	48·3	48·7	47·9	48·3	50	11,295	168	6,835
1911—1915 (average) ..	687,366	21·4	19·3	40·8	25·0	28·2	26·8	48	8,427	871	3,307
1916—1920 (average) ..	687,366	19·9	17·3	37·3	34·4	37·4	35·7	50	18,548	352	91
1921	719,518	20·0	17·8	37·8	26·1	26·7	26·4	262	12,868	847	..
1922	719,518	17·9	15·6	33·5	19·2	19·3	19·3	..	9,121	14	1,165
1923	719,518	21·5	19·0	40·5	21·5	22·4	21·9	2	9,411	23	2,188
1924	719,518	20·4	17·9	38·2	36·4	41·1	38·5	35	12,611	110	10,159
1925	719,518	19·0	16·4	35·3	23·2	22·7	23·0	875	11,513	467	92
1926	719,518	21·9	19·1	41·0	22·8	24·7	23·7	..	12,197	728	46
1927	719,518	21·4	19·6	41·0	24·0	23·9	24·0	1	11,514	362	208
1928	719,518	23·8	21·2	45·0	22·3	23·4	22·8	10	11,075	393	..
1929	719,518	21·6	19·1	40·6	36·3	42·4	39·1	2	21,954	841·6	..
1930	7!9,518	19·6	17·0	36·6	29·9	31·2	30·5	12	16,690	63	..
1931	821,439	21·4	19·4	40·8	23·7	24·1	23·9	6	13,473	49	..
1932	821,439	20·1	17·9	38·0	21·1	22·0	21·5	2	12,107	435	1
1933											
1934											
1935											
1936											
1937											
1938											

TABLE 12.—MONTHLY DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES AND FROM FEVER.

(SANITARY ADMINISTRATION REPORT, FORMS Nos. III AND IX.)

MONTH.	AVERAGE (1910—1914).		AVERAGE (1915—1919).		1920.		1921.		1922.		1923.		1924.	
	All causes.	Fever.	All causes.	Fever.	All causes.	Fever.	All causes.	Fever.	All causes.	Fever.	All causes.	Fever.	All causes.	Fever.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
January ..	1,590	897	1,841	1,329	1,516	890	1,761	1,002	1,252	938	1,302	896	2,073	1,312
February ..	1,399	656	1,463	969	1,418	847	1,663	981	1,086	732	1,039	664	2,227	963
March	1,796	681	1,367	854	1,495	883	1,821	1,200	1,197	722	1,092	639	3,497	838
April	2,531	603	1,288	786	1,571	935	1,774	1,223	1,215	668	1,327	589	4,725	666
May	2,280	703	1,438	835	1,672	961	1,467	973	1,955	1,117	1,975	843	3,748	816
June	1,626	806	1,523	975	1,693	106	1,493	932	1,211	894	1,681	842	2,187	920
July	1,190	655	1,313	817	1,409	835	1,239	718	1,010	730	1,001	712	1,179	849
August	1,045	551	1,018	606	956	607	970	597	818	539	861	537	908	627
September ..	1,007	578	1,258	837	827	505	1,327	893	838	562	955	628	1,052	717
October ..	1,120	690	3,368	2,852	902	518	1,789	1,372	960	643	1,109	749	1,573	1,238
November ..	1,239	770	6,036	5,523	1,072	661	2,064	1,701	1,109	742	1,430	960	2,097	1,632
December ..	1,565	949	2,645	2,165	1,375	869	1,621	1,276	1,220	834	1,991	1,352	2,459	2,033
Total ..	18,388	8,539	24,558	18,548	15,906	9,574	18,989	12,868	13,871	9,121	15,763	9,411	27,725	12,611

TABLE 12.—MONTHLY DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES AND FROM FEVER—CONTINUED.

(SANITARY ADMINISTRATION REPORT, FORMS Nos. III AND IX.)

Month.	1925.		1926.		1927.		1928.		1929.		1930.	
	All causes.	Fever.	All causes.	Fever.	All causes.	Fever.	All causes.	Fever.	All causes.	Fever.	All causes.	Fever.
1	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
January	2,112	1,679	1,527	1,029	1,597	1,080	1,453	911	1,978	1,349	3,480	2,835
February	1,462	1,086	1,301	880	1,581	1,007	1,341	806	1,747	1,169	2,261	1,816
March	1,410	988	1,344	937	1,730	1,157	1,266	814	1,503	1,038	1,764	1,364
April	1,398	883	1,260	884	1,859	1,234	1,246	808	1,594	1,048	1,545	1,195
May	2,065	1,128	1,401	963	1,901	1,203	1,297	902	1,948	1,375	1,689	1,295
June	1,537	1,061	1,297	937	1,686	1,152	1,308	909	1,952	1,493	1,682	1,323
July	981	697	1,437	1,004	1,313	915	1,292	866	1,331	952	1,316	1,010
August	927	652	1,080	762	1,016	720	1,170	800	1,239	841	1,293	977
September	976	737	1,230	857	1,008	692	1,190	797	1,637	1,190	1,335	1,011
October	1,158	848	1,591	1,197	998	709	1,217	811	3,559	3,077	1,483	1,085
November	1,151	813	1,846	1,438	1,121	786	1,537	1,148	5,078	4,511	1,913	1,355
December	1,366	941	1,709	1,309	1,432	859	2,084	1,503	4,545	3,911	2,172	1,424
Total ..	16,543	11,513	17,023	12,197	17,242	11,514	16,401	11,075	28,111	21,954	21,936	16,690

TABLE 12.—MONTHLY DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES AND FROM FEVER—CONCLUDED.

(SANITARY ADMINISTRATION REPORT, FORMS Nos. III AND IX.)

Month.	1931.		1932.		1933.		1934.		1935.		1936.	
	All causes.	Fever.	All causes.	Fever.	All causes.	Fever.	All causes.	Fever.	All causes.	Fever.	All causes.	Fever.
1	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
January	2,667	1,690	3,480	2,835								
February	2,301	1,412	2,261	1,816								
March	1,848	1,183	1,764	1,364								
April	1,532	1,062	1,545	1,195								
May	1,511	1,130	1,689	1,295								
June	1,486	1,155	1,682	1,323								
July	1,164	825	1,316	1,010								
August	1,297	908	1,296	977								
September	1,197	840	1,335	1,011								
October	1,168	836	1,483	1,085								
November	1,443	1,079	1,913	1,355								
December	2,005	1,353	2,172	1,424								
Total ..	19,619	13,473	21,936	16,690								

TABLE 13.—BIRTHS AND

(SUPPLIED BY SANITARY

(BIR

Town.	Sex.	Total population under registration by census of 1931.	Average 1891—95.	Average 1896—1900.	Average 1901—05.
			TOTAL		
1	2	3	4	5	6
Shahpur City ..	Male	2,768	107	137	121
	Female	2,512	98	115	104
Sahiwal ..	Male	4,028	240	255	260
	Female	3,734	218	246	247
Bhera ..	Male	10,880	383	402	414
	Female	8,881	340	353	378
Miani ..	Male	3,265	153	162	139
	Female	3,207	136	138	132
Khushab ..	Male	8,055	200	197	206
	Female	6,139	176	164	180
Sargodha ..	Male	16,498	..	..	..
	Female	10,263	..	..	..
Sillanwali ..	Male	1,611	..	..	..
	Female	972	..	..	..
Bhalwal ..	Male	2,602	..	..	..
	Female	1,551	..	..	..
Phullarwan ..	Male	1,871	..	..	..
	Female	1,086	..	..	..
Shahpur Civil Station ..	Male	1,976	..	..	..
	Female	1,289	..	..	..
Nurpur ..	Male	2,252	..	..	..
	Female	2,367	..	..	..

DEATHS IN TOWNS.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.)

THS).

BIRTHS REGISTERED DURING THE YEAR.

Average 1906—10.	Average 1911—15.	Average 1916—20.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
106	103	105	134	78	114	106	79	93
92	89	93	130	70	102	78	67	89
207	203	169	167	141	187	174	161	160
207	184	142	158	130	160	158	113	167
397	427	445	479	336	471	427	389	436
388	375	393	438	329	416	409	339	427
159	168	156	148	138	148	119	116	151
152	156	137	160	134	150	90	97	106
224	241	206	222	185	242	264	210	296
206	222	191	223	173	227	260	174	231
..	..	176	226	185	275	275	301	301
..	..	143	211	178	243	220	241	239
..	..	..	Not available having been included in the rural areas (thanas) concerned and were not separately recorded.					
..	..	..						
..	..	..						
..	..	..						
..	..	..						
..	..	..						
..	..	..						
..	..	..						
..	..	..						
..	..	..						

TABLE 13.—BIRTHS AND

(SUPPLIED BY SANITARY

(BIRTHS)

Town.	Sex.	Total population under registration by census of 1931.	TOTAL 1927.	1928.	1929.
1	2	3	16	17	18
Shahpur City ..	Male	2,768	92	95	75
	Female	2,512	67	92	80
Sahiwal ..	Male	4,028	176	179	180
	Female	3,734	173	166	122
Bhera ..	Male	10,880	443	452	361
	Female	8,881	412	410	369
Miani ..	Male	3,265	128	120	128
	Female	3,207	113	113	136
Khushab ..	Male	8,055	263	272	253
	Female	6,139	219	242	244
Sargodha ..	Male	16,498	313	350	368
	Female	10,263	298	302	265
Sillanwali ..	Male	7,611	..	..	40
	Female	972	..	..	38
Bhalwal ..	Male	2,602	..	..	78
	Female	1,551	..	..	58
Phullarwan ..	Male	1,871	..	..	..
	Female	1,086	..	..	..
Shahpur Civil Station ..	Male	1,976	92	38	33
	Female	1,289	67	62	36
Nurpur ..	Male	2,252	..	..	89
	Female	2,367	..	..	46

DEATHS IN TOWNS—CONTINUED.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.)

—CONCLUDED.

BIRTHS REGISTERED DURING THE YEAR.

1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1336.	1937.	1938.
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
73	104							
67	126							
118	168							
115	158							
269	513							
279	500							
108	150							
72	134							
201	278							
204	258							
349	430							
294	335							
44	56							
28	47							
48	62							
68	62							
..	33							
..	19							
35	Not available.							
32								
104								
74								

TABLE 13.—BIRTHS AND

(SUPPLIED BY SANITARY

DEA

Town.	Sex.	Total population under registration by census of 1931.	TOTAL Average 1891—95.	Average 1896—1900.	Average 1901—05.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Shahpur City	Male	2,768	189	92	87
	Female	2,512	101	86	80
Sahiwal	Male	4,028	176	172	223
	Female	3,734	191	160	221
Bhera	Male	10,880	327	288	427
	Female	8,881	329	286	437
Miani	Male	3,265	120	116	207
	Female	3,207	129	119	140
Khushab	Male	8,055	150	44	196
	Female	6,139	141	129	195
Sargodha	Male	16,498	..	..	..
	Female	10,263	..	..	..
Sillanwali	Male	1,611	Not		
	Female	972			
Bhalwal	Male	2,602	Not		
	Female	1,551			
Phullarwan	Male	1,871	..	..	..
	Female	1,086	..	..	..
Shahpur Civil Station	Male	1,976	..	..	..
	Female	1,289	..	..	..
Nurpur	Male	2,252	..	..	..
	Female	2,367	..	..	..

DEATHS IN TOWNS—CONTINUED.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.)

THS.

DEATHS REGISTERED DURING THE YEAR.

Average 1906—10.	Average 1911—15.	Average 1916—20.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
106	91	128	75	71	65	130	49	80
102	86	124	83	62	63	151	37	75
256	122	155	111	85	75	163	111	176
250	116	160	96	73	83	169	110	83
466	289	319	337	304	318	446	248	289
475	247	300	334	300	306	429	254	218
181	108	133	94	92	119	201	98	104
175	105	126	84	92	103	181	58	92
189	189	201	133	169	108	126	113	140
192	199	196	127	165	92	153	112	123
..	31	92	133	167	111	167	109	91
..	20	72	137	153	105	142	120	81
available.								
available.								
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE 13.—BIRTHS AND

(SUPPLIED BY SANITARY

DEATHS

Town.	Sex.	Total population under registration by census of 1931.	TOTAL 1927.	1928.	1929.
1	2	3	16	17	18
Shahpur ..	Male	2,768	81	44	99
	Female	2,512	54	48	93
Sahiwal ..	Male	4,028	78	101	189
	Female	3,734	85	90	198
Bhera ..	Male	10,880	259	252	451
	Female	8,881	241	262	499
Miani ..	Male	3,265	70	81	181
	Female	3,207	67	76	166
Khushab ..	Male	8,055	133	146	214
	Female	6,139	106	118	195
Sargodha ..	Male	16,498	135	131	147
	Female	10,263	101	110	140
Sillanwali ..	Male	1,611	Not available		11
	Female	972			9
Bhalwal ..	Male	2,602	Not available		56
	Female	1,551			55
Phullarwan ..	Male	1,871	..	..	..
	Female	1,086	..	..	..
Shahpur Civil Station ..	Male	1,976	61	47	86
	Female	1,289	34	16	38
Nurpur ..	Male	2,252	..	..	78
	Female	2,367	..	..	93

DEATHS IN TOWNS—CONCLUDED.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.)

—concluded.

DEATHS REGISTERED DURING THE YEAR.

1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
75	81							
70	60							
112	134							
105	132							
381	228							
321	228							
101	85							
100	78							
150	168							
138	144							
153	174							
114	142							
26	24							
15	20							
42	25							
36	21							
..	12							
..	7							
67	23							
30	23							
46	65							
37	42							

TABLE 14.—INFIRMITIES.

(CENSUS REPORTS, PART II.)

—		Total population.		Population afflicted.		Insane.		Deaf-Mutes.		Blind.		Lepers.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Memales.	Males.	Females.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1881 ..	Actuals ..	221,676	199,832	2,080	1,959	217	145	455	266	1,346	1,520	62	28
	Ratio per 10,000	..	..	93	97	10	7	20	13	60	76	3	1
1891 ..	Actuals ..	258,147	235,441	1,550	1,425	92	47	387	221	1,046	1,144	25	13
	Ratio per 10,000	..	..	60	61	4	2	15	9	40	49	1	1
1901 ..	Actuals ..	273,144	251,115	1,631	1,476	194	109	412	269	1,033	1,103	14	10
	Ratio per 10,000	..	..	60	59	7	4	15	11	38	44	1	..
1911 ..	Actuals ..	376,886	310,480	1,286	1,034	98	74	384	246	803	719	13	9
	Ratio per 10,000	..	..	34	33	3	2	10	8	21	23	..	..
1921 ..	Actuals ..	392,086	327,832	1,315	1,082	135	86	383	235	793	759	12	4
	Ratio per 10,000	..	..	33	33	3	2	9	7	20	20	..	..
1931 ..	Actuals ..	445,836	375,654	1,513	1,164	207	109	440	247	876	813	16	8
	Ratio per 10,000	..	..	34	31	4	3	10	6	19	22	1	..
1941 ..	Actuals ..												
	Ratio per 10,000												

TABLE 15.—TRIBES AND CASTES.

(CENSUS REPORTS, PART II.)

(Omitting castes whose numbers are below 500. The castes prefixed with (A) are the Agricultural tribes under the Punjab Land Alienation Act, XII of 1900. *Punjab Gazette* Notification No. 63, dated 18th April 1907.)

Caste or Tribe and Religion.	1901.	1911.	1921.	District Totals.					
				1931.			1941.		
	Persons.	Persons.	Persons.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Aggarwal ..	..	..	..	**36**	**23**	**13**			
Hindus ..	..	..	..	32	21	11			
Jains ..	..	..	..	4	2	2			
(A) Ahirs ..	**1,088**	**1,540**	**912**	**1,659**	**882**	**777**			
Hindus ..	71	189	141	107	82	25			
Muhammadans ..	1,017	1,351	771	1,538	793	745			
Sikhs ..	..	..	..	14	7	7			
(A) Arain ..	**6,981**	**12,504**	**15,212**	**22,193**	**12,101**	**10,092**			
Hindus ..	..	5	..	..	..	..			
Muhammadans ..	6,981	12,499	15,212	22,193	12,101	10,092			
Arora ..	**42,680**	**47,053**	**46,353**	**45,836**	**24,019**	**21,817**			
Hindus ..	32,437	31,026	37,172	39,017	20,372	18,645			
Sikhs ..	10,243	16,027	9,181	6,818	3,647	3,171			
Jains ..	..	..	..	1	..	1			
(A) Awan, Muslims ..	**55,387**	**65,928**	**73,048**	**81,339**	**42,681**	**38,658**			
Arya Hindus ..	..	..	**673**	**Not available.**					
Batwal, Hindus ..	..	..	**656**	**Not available.**					
Bazigar ..	**1,714**	**2,430**	**1,958**	..	..	..			
Hindus ..	1,704	2,428	1,958	..	..	..			
Muhammadans ..	10	1	..	..	..	..			
Sikhs ..	..	1	..	..	..	..			

TABLE 15.—TRIBES AND CASTES—CONTINUED.

(CENSUS REPORTS, PART II.)

(Omitting castes whose numbers are below 500. The castes perfixed with (A) are the Agricultura[l] tribes under the Punjab Land Alienation Act, XII of 1900. *Punjab Gazette*, Notification No. 63, dated 18th April 1907.)

Caste or Tribe and Religion.	1901.	1911.	1921.	District Totals.					
				1931.			1941.		
	Persons.	Persons.	Persons.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Bharai, Muslims ..	**1,025**	**790**	**1,351**	..	..	..			
Bhatia ..	**2,133**	**2,056**	**1,288**	..	..	..			
Hindus ..	1,880	1,555	1,040	..	..	..			
Sikhs ..	253	501	248	..	..	..			
(A) **Biloch,** Muslims	**13,695**	**13,661**	**16,260**	**19,239**	**10,328**	**8,911**			
Brahman ..	**5,124**	**6,316**	**6,347**	**6,562**	**3,732**	**2,830**			
Hindus ..	5,101	6,181	6,218	6,477	3,679	2,798			
Sikhs ..	23	126	129	85	53	32			
Muhammadans ..	..	9	..	..	..	..			
Chamar ..	..	**1,890**	**4,194**	**3,285**	**1,850**	**1,435**			
Hindus ..	..	1,529	3,903	2,852	1,604	1,248			
Sikhs ..	..	361	291	433	246	187			
Changar, Muhammadans.	..	**2,793**	..	**Not available.**					
Chuhra ..	**33,897**	**5,474**	**3,411**	**1,393**	**834**	**559**			
Hindus ..	2,862	4,532	3,375	1,266	771	495			
Sikhs ..	..	430	19	113	55	58			
Muhammadans ..	31,035	512	17	10	6	..			
Christians ..	..	..	..	4	2	2			
Darzi ..	**576**	**576**	..	**609**	**358**	**251**			
Hindus ..	..	3	..	..	..	..			
Sikhs ..	..	3	..	..	..	..			
Muhammadans ..	576	570	..	609	358	251			

TABLE 15.—TRIBES AND CASTES—CONTINUED.

(CENSUS REPORTS, PART II.)

(Omitting castes whose numbers are below 500. The castes prefixed with (A) are the Agricultural tribes under the Punjab Land Alienation Act, XII of 1900, *Punjab Gazette*, Notification No. 63, dated 18th April 1907.)

Caste or Tribe. and Religion.	1901.	1911.	1921.	District Totals.					
				1931.			1941.		
	Persons.	Persons.	Persons.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Dhobi ..	**6,772**	**8,301**	**8,999**	**9,571**	**5,177**	**4,394**			
Hindus ..	10	49	37	8	7	1			
Sikhs ..	..	71	56	13	8	5			
Muhammadans ..	6,762	8,181	8,906	9,550	5,162	4,388			
Faqir ..	**3,393**	**3,898**	**3,387**	**3,147**	**1,851**	**1,296**			
Hindus ..	622	309	140	203	169	34			
Sikhs ..	103	148	41	7	7	..			
Muhammadans ..	2,668	3,441	3,206	2,937	1,675	1,262			
(A) Gujar ..	..	**2,904**	**3,175**	**3,079**	**1,892**	**1,187**			
Hindus ..	..	138	128	240	209	31			
Sikhs ..	..	28	7	29	19	10			
Muhammadans ..	..	2,738	3,040	2,810	1,664	1,146			
(A) Jat ..	**63,876**	**164,355**	**158,946**	**182,494**	**99,376**	**83,118**			
Hindus ..	141	1,347	2,385	1,430	1,040	390			
Sikhs ..	86	7,005	6,900	6,867	3,872	2,995			
Muhammadans ..	63,649	156,003	149,661	174,185	94,457	79,728			
Christians ..	..	..	..	12	7	5			
Jhiwar ..	..	**850**	**1,019**	**1,419**	**739**	**680**			
Hindus ..	..	534	725	389	251	138			
Sikhs ..	..	250	283	168	18	150			
Muhammadans ..	..	66	11	862	470	392			

TABLE 15.—TRIBES AND CASTES—CONTINUED.

(CENSUS REPORTS, PART II.)

(Omitting castes whose numbers are below 500. The castes prefixed with (A) are the Agricultural tribes under the Punjab Land Alienation Act, XII of 1900, *Punjab Gazette* Notification No. 63, dated 18th April 1907.)

Caste or Tribe and Religion.	1901.	1911.	1921.	District Totals.					
				1931.			1941.		
	Persons.	Persons.	Persons.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Julaha ..	**25,289**	**26,300**	**26,823**	**28,408**	**15,102**	**13,306**			
Hindus ..	33	119	320	150	95	55			
Sikhs ..	..	32	42	5	2	3			
Muhammadans ..	25,256	26,149	26,461	28,249	15,001	13,248			
Ad-dharmis ..	..	..	..	4	4	..			
(A) Kahut, Muhammadans.	**997**	..	..	..	..	..			
(A) Kamboh ..	**957**	**1,299**	**1,392**	**1,880**	**982**	**898**			
Hindus ..	..	4	..	..	..	..			
Sikhs ..	..	96	6	207	111	96			
Muhammadans ..	957	1,199	1,386	1,673	871	802			
Kashmiri ..	..	**1,575**	**1,565**	**1,742**	**958**	**784**			
Muhammadans ..	..	1,575	1,554	1,741	957	784			
Sikhs ..	..	..	..	1	1	..			
Hindus ..	..	..	11	..	..	..			
Khalsa ..	..	**1,043**	..	..	..	..			
Hindus ..	..	1	..	..	..	..			
Sikhs ..	..	1,042	..	..	..	..			
Khatri ..	**15,994**	**18,519**	**19,335**	**19,230**	**10,199**	**9,031**			
Hindus ..	14,810	14,583	17,360	17,666	9,362	8,304			
Sikhs ..	1,184	3,936	1,972	1,564	837	727			
Jains ..	..	..	3	..	..	..			

TABLE 15.—TRIBES AND CASTES—CONTINUED.

(CENSUS REPORTS, PART II.)

(Omitting castes whose numbers are below 500. The castes prefixed with (A) are the Agricultural tribes under the Punjab Land Alienation Act, XII of 1900, *Punjab Gazette*, Notification No. 63, dated 18th April 1907.)

Caste or Tribe and Religion.	1901.	1911.	1921.	District Totals.					
				1931.			1941.		
	Persons.	Persons.	Persons.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Khoja, Muhammadans.	**3,151**	**3,856**	**3,890**	..	..	..			
(A) **Khokhar**, Muhammadans.	**24,351**	**21,858**	**26,403**	..	..	..			
Kumhar ..	**14,877**	**16,888**	**17,517**	**20,419**	**11,169**	**9,250**			
Hindus ..	..	287	183	496	279	217			
Sikhs ..	..	27	4	93	59	34			
Muhammadans ..	14,877	16,574	17,330	19,830	10,831	8,999			
Lohar ..	**6,523**	**8,443**	**8,843**	**9,793**	**5,164**	**4,629**			
Hindus ..	..	24	18	24	17	7			
Sikhs ..	..	43	43	57	32	25			
Muhammadans ..	6,523	8,376	8,782	9,712	5,115	4,597			
Machhi, Muhammadans.	**13,809**	**16,141**	**16,894**	**19,502**	**10,819**	**8,683**			
Mahtam, Muhammadans.	..	..	..	**68**	**42**	**26**			
(A) **Maliar**, Muhammadans.	**4,283**	**3,798**	**4,340**	..	..	..			
Mallah ..	**1,171**	**1,371**	**1,322**	..	..	..			
Hindus ..	..	4	..	..	..	..			
Muhammadans ..	1,171	1,367	1,322	..	..	..			
Mazhbi, Sikhs ..	..	**1,144**	..	..	..	..			
Mirasi ..	**10,258**	**13,035**	**13,050**	**12,953**	**6,612**	**6,341**			
Hindus ..	..	5	229	..	..	..			
Sikhs ..	..	2	..	..	..	..			
Muhammadans ..	10,258	13,028	12,821	12,953	6,612	6,341			

TABLE 15.—TRIBES AND CASTES—CONTINUED.

(CENSUS REPORTS, PART II.)

(Omitting castes whose numbers are below 500. The castes prefixed with (A) are the Agricultural tribes under the Punjab Land Alienation Act, XII of 1900, *Punjab Gazette*, Notification No. 63, dated 18th April 1907.)

Caste or Tribe and Religion.	1901.	1911.	1921.	District Totals.					
				1931.			1941.		
	Persons.	Persons.	Persons.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Mochi ..	**19,000**	**22,588**	**22,631**	**25,939**	**14,020**	**11,919**			
Hindus ..	..	40	..	14	6	8			
Sikhs ..	..	1	..	2	2	..			
Muhammadans ..	19,000	22,547	22,631	25,923	14,012	11,911			
(A) Mughal, Muslims	**1,200**	**1,996**	**2,080**	..	..	..			
Mussalli, Muslims ..	..	**50,273**	**56,402**	**63,773**	**34,858**	**28,915**			
Nai ..	**9,419**	**10,886**	**11,577**	**12,198**	**6,529**	**5,669**			
Hindus ..	64	65	83	101	79	22			
Sikhs ..	..	84	135	92	53	39			
Muhammadans ..	9,355	10,737	11,359	12,005	6,397	5,608			
Od ..	**1,940**	**986**	..	**1,283**	**725**	**558**			
Hindus ..	1,777	865	..	1,209	692	517			
Sikhs ..	15	2	..	..	..	..			
Muhammadans ..	148	119	..	74	33	41			
Paracha, Muslims ..	**667**	..	..	..	..	..			
(A) Pathan, Muslims	**3,012**	**6,747**	**6,722**	**11,281**	**6,680**	**4,601**			
Qasab, Muslims ..	**7,564**	**8,254**	**9,053**	**10,193**	**5,400**	**4,793**			
(A) Rajput ..	**73,177**	**37,243**	**50,383**	**48,346**	**26,387**	**21,959**			
Hindus ..	897	999	1,204	2,752	1,683	1,069			
Sikhs ..	184	599	565	1,112	633	479			
Muhammadans ..	72,096	35,645	48,614	44,469	24,069	20,400			
Chirstians ..	..	..	..	13	2	11			

TABLE 15.—TRIBES AND CASTES—CONTINUED.

(CENSUS REPORTS, PART II.)

(Omitting castes whose numbers are below 500. The castes prefixed with (A) are the Agricultural tribes under the Punjab Land Alienation Act, XII of 1900, *Punjab Gazette*, Notification No. 63, dated 18th April 1907.)

Caste or Tribe and Religion.	1901.	1911.	1921.	District Totals.					
				1931.			1941.		
	Persons.	Persons.	Persons.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Ramdasia ..	..	..	..	**2,461**	**1,347**	**1,114**			
Hindus ..	..	..	..	11	11	..			
Sikhs ..	..	..	..	2,450	1,336	1,114			
Saini ..	..	..	..	**285**	**163**	**122**			
Hindus ..	..	..	..	45	35	10			
Sikhs ..	..	..	..	240	128	112			
Sansi ..	**683**	**673**	**671**	**681**	**382**	**299**			
Hindus ..	586	279	669	676	378	298			
Sikhs ..	..	..	..	1	..	1			
Muhammadans ..	97	394	2	4	4	..			
(A) Sayad ..	**10,366**	**13,156**	**12,862**	**14,097**	**7,561**	**6,536**			
Muslims ..	10,366	13,156	12,862	14,096	7,560	6,536			
Christians ..	..	..	..	1	1	..			
Sheikh, Muslims ..	**2,923**	**3,489**	**3,435**	**8,926**	**4,621**	**4,305**			
Sunnar ..	**4,788**	**5,707**	**4,940**	**6,318**	**3,263**	**3,055**			
Hindus ..	3,247	3,421	2,583	3,292	1,748	1,544			
Sikhs ..	44	359	149	141	69	72			
Muhammadans ..	1,497	1,927	2,208	2,885	1,446	1,439			
Tarkhan ..	**14,093**	**17,089**	**17,908**	**19,773**	**10,698**	**9,075**			
Hindus ..	36	135	159	72	62	10			
Sikhs ..	68	446	352	422	255	167			
Muhammadans ..	13,989	16,508	17,397	19,279	10,381	8,898			

TABLE 15.—TRIBES AND CASTES—CONCLUDED.

(CENSUS REPORTS, PART II.)

(Omitting castes whose numbers are below 500. The castes prefixed with (A) are the Agricultural tribes under the Punjab Land Alienation Act, XV of 1900, *Punjab Gazette*, Notification No. 63, dated 18th April 1907.)

Caste or Tribe and Religion.	1901.	1911.	1921.	District Totals.					
				1931.			1941.		
	Persons.	Persons.	Persons.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Teli ..	**2,197**	**3,323**	**3,239**	**3,904**	**2,170**	**1,734**			
Hindus ..	..	2	2	..	..	..			
Muhammadans ..	2,197	3,321	3,237	3,904	2,170	1,734			
Tank, Kshatrya Hindus.	..	..	..	**75**	**38**	**37**			
Ulema ..	**1,804**	**1,093**	..	..	..	..			
Unspecified Sikhs	..	..	**9,253**	..	..	..			

TABLE 16.—RELIGIONS.

(CENSUS REPORTS, PART II, TABLE VI AND PROVINCIAL TABLE II OF 1901, 1911 AND 1921, AND TABLE XVI AND PROVINCIAL TABLE II OF 1931.)

PARTICULARS.	District Shahpur.									
	Persons.					Males.				
	1901.	1911.	1921.	1931.	1941.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1931.	1941.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Persons	524,259	687,366	719,918	821,510		273,144	376,886	392,086	445,836	
Hindus	68,489	72,695	82,182	88,970		35,455	40,374	45,297	48,641	
Sikhs	12,756	33,456	30,361	40,094		6,675	18,639	16,782	22,200	
Jains	2	5	3	14		2	2	2	8	
Parsis	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	
Muhammadans	442,921	572,565	596,100	679,546		230,960	312,988	323,746	367,879	
Christians	91	8,616	11,270	11,294		52	4,865	6,257	6,223	
Others and not specified ..	..	29	2	1,592		..	18	2	885	

TABLE 16.—RELIGIONS—CONCLUDED.

CENSUS REPORTS, PART II, TABLE VI AND PROVINCIAL TABLE II OF 1901, 1911 AND 1921, AND TABLE XVI AND PROVINCIAL TABLE II OF 1931—CONCLUDED.

PARTICULARS.	DISTRICT SHAHPUR—*concld.* *Females.*					TAHSILS, 1931.				TAHSILS, 1941.			
	1901.	1911.	1921.	1931.	1941.	Shahpur.	Bhalwal.	Khushab.	Sargodha.	Shahpur.	Bhalwal.	Khushab.	Sargodha.
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Persons ..	251,115	310,480	327,832	375,654		1,55,928	246,222	193,393	225,967				
Hindus ..	33,034	32,321	36,885	40,329		16,898	28,555	15,370	28,147				
Sikhs ..	6,081	14,817	13,579	17,874		5,351	4,893	5,187	24,663				
Jains ..	..	3	1	6		1	..	..	13				
Parsis ..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..				
Muhammadans..	211,961	259,577	272,354	311,667		133,584	212,175	172,814	160,973				
Christians ..	39	3,751	5,013	5,071		94	566	22	10,612				
Others and not specified.	..	11	..	707		..	33	..	1,559				

TABLE 17.—OCCUPATIONS.

CENSUS REPORT, PART II, TABLE X OF 1931.

Serial No.	Occupation.	Total earners, principal occupation.		Total working dependant.		Total earners with subsidiary occupation.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Pasture and agriculture ..	135,403	3,653	11,774	1,548	13,677	146
2	Fishing and hunting	20	..	..	..	..	..
3	Metallic minerals	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Non-metallic minerals	309	30	20	19	..	..
5	Textiles	9,509	778	260	477	372	9
6	Hides, skins, and hard materials from the animal kingdom.	57	4	2	..	..	..
7	Wood	5,829	446	131	40	196	2
8	Metals	2,624	35	16	73	69	..
9	Ceramics	5,547	224	105	45	204	8
10	Chemical products and properly so-called analogous.	738	43	38	20	84	..
11	Food-industry	1,956	1,365	36	360	48	19
12	Industries of dress and toilet ..	14,807	451	328	88	372	13
13	Furniture industry	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	Building materials	755	1	34	..	17	..
15	Construction of means of transport	15	..	..	..	1	..
16	Production and transmission of physical force.	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	Miscellaneous and undefined industries.	6,115	1,652	202	432	149	8
18	Transport by air	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	Transport by water	886	48	9	19	24	2
20	Transport by road	2,833	19	33	1	192	1
21	Transport by rail	1,699	4	..	1	1	..
22	Post Office, Telegraph and Telephone.	244	..	..	..	2	..
23	Banks, establishment of credit exchange and insurance.	747	33	35	4	407	5
24	Brokerage, commission and export..	108	..	..	..	16	..
25	Trade in textile	1,397	94	7	..	51	..
26	Trade in skins, leather and furs ..	116	..	4	..	6	..
27	Trade in wood	34	4	..	..	1	..

TABLE 17.—OCCUPATIONS—CONCLUDED.

CENSUS REPORT, PART II, TABLE X OF 1931—CONCLUDED.

Serial No.	Occupation.	Total earners, principal occupation.		Total working dependants.		Total earners with subsidiary occupation.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
28	Trade in metals	..	..	..	..	..	..
29	Trade in pottery	5	..	..	4	..	..
30	Trade in chemical products ..	137	3	4	1	10	..
31	Hotels, cafes, restaurants, etc. ..	294	..	..	..	12	..
32	Other trade in food-stuffs ..	1,893	380	36	146	163	4
33	Trade in clothing and toilet articles	1,938	4	21	..	26	1
34	Trade in furniture	72	2	..	..	4	..
35	Trade in building materials ..	6	..	..	..	..	..
36	Trade in means of transport ..	62	..	..	..	8	..
37	Trade in fuels	45	33	2	12	17	..
38	Trade in articles of luxury and those pertaining to letters and the arts and sciences.	102	11	..	2	1	..
39	Trade of other sorts	12,136	169	394	11	236	2
40	Army	6	..	..	..	..	..
41	Navy	..	..	..	..	..	..
42	Air force	..	..	..	..	..	..
43	Police	787	..	7	..	101	..
44	Public Administration	3,906	16	7	..	259	1
45	Religion	2,433	201	37	15	266	5
46	Law	324	..	3	..	1	..
47	Medicine	629	160	6	8	13	9
48	Instruction	1,268	219	2	11	23	3
49	Letters, arts, sciences (other than 44).	421	35	4	9	8	..
50	Persons living principally on their income.	810	96	25	25	585	24
51	Domestic Service	5,801	1,297	187	227	109	46
52	General terms which do not indicate a definite occupation.	10,543	1,191	106	62	291	4
53	Inmates of Jails	..	..	72	1	..	..
54	Beggers, vagarants, prostitutes ..	6,019	1,494	195	468	240	15
55	Other unclassified non-productive industries.	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE 17-A—SUBSIDIARY OCCUPATION OF AGRICULTURISTS.

INFORMATION NOT AVAILABLE.

TABLE 18.—SURVEYED AND ASSESSED AREA (IN

(LAND REVENUE REPORT,

District or Tahsil.	Year.	Total area, including forests.	Total area available for cultivation not yet cultivated. Government waste.	Other.	Number of pakka wells in use.	Number of kacha wells, dhenklis and jhalars in use.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
District ..	Year of Settlement (1893).	3,031,566	503,324	*1,275,964	6,668	197
	1901-02 ..	3,031,923	*154,323	*1,170,572	7,593	238
	1906-07 ..	3,261,634	160,357	1,049,747	6,403	248
	1911-12 ..	3,076,455	111,934	961,704	6,520	136
	1916-17 ..	3,072,368	108,411	878,793	5,933	155
	1921-22 ..	3,071,459	89,356	830,895	6,140	105
	1926-27 ..	3,072,053	80,612	749,463	6,184	128
	1931-32 ..	3,071,344	72,195	701,728	6,501	106
	1936-37 ..					
	1941-42 ..					
Tahsil Shahpur	Year of Settlement (1893).	659,475	218,522	176,096	3,178	126
	1901-02 ..	655,867	154,277	139,223	3,571	104
	1906-07 ..	390,267	1,199	68,920	2,882	67
	1911-12 ..	388,971	2,595	80,073	3,112	51
	1916-17 ..	390,522	2,307	71,084	2,745	65
	1921-22 ..	390,655	1,957	86,192	2,792	34
	1926-27 ..	390,678	2,208	81,449	2,828	61
	1931-32 ..	390,707	2,261	70,813	3,050	46
	1936-37 ..					
	1941-42 ..					

*These figures are altered by the Deputy Commissioner

†Lower Jhelum Canal

ACRES) FOR DISTRICT AND TAHSILS.

STATEMENT I.)

Cultivated.									Total assessment, including that of muafis and jagirs.
Chahi, including chahi-sailab.	Chahi-nahri, including jhalari.	Total chahi of all kinds.	Canal mileage.	Nahri.	Sailab.	Barani.	Abi.	Total cultivated area.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
*236,524	..	236,524	250	87,654	69,838	292,409	..	686,425	575,747
*231,836	..	231,836	330	150,596	63,356	343,499	..	789,287	616,368
178,699	..	178,699	320	696,103	75,698	317,056	..	1,267,556	872,144
134,873	2,120	136,993	320	746,527	67,229	286,445	..	1,237,194	1,778,335
113,253	28,823	142,076	1,467	781,327	67,389	335,678	1,598	1,328,068	2,024,793
112,947	24,826	137,773	1,461	792,005	67,263	400,787	1,886	1,399,714	2,510,090
104,859	27,380	132,239	..	834,060	69,856	472,955	1,933	1,511,043	6,109,458
116,016	30,544	146,560	..	829,491	75,254	510,883	1,857	1,564,045	2,172,474
131,177	..	131,177	90	61,357	22,961	17,397	..	232,892	177,089
122,789	..	122,789	99	104,411	21,683	14,310	..	263,193	189,603
87,676	..	87,676	97	170,855	24,193	2,281	..	285,001	196,865
72,223	442	72,665	97	171,737	24,006	990	..	269,398	293,948
56,785	18,365	75,150	..	179,797	24,275	1,870	..	281,092	192,670
58,080	13,726	71,806	857	169,527	23,878	2,783	..	267,994	371,360
52,395	15,801	68,196	†	179,192	24,878	1,749	..	274,015	788,007
59,734	18,148	77,882	..	170,740	29,536	5,499	..	283,657	364,442

and do not correspond with the Land Revenue Report.
146 miles.

TABLE 18.—SURVEYED AND ASSESSED AREA (IN ACRES)

(LAND REVENUE REPORT,

District or Tahsil.	Year.	Total area, including forests.	Total area available for cultivation not yet cultivated. Government waste.	Total area available for cultivation not yet cultivated. Other.	Number of pakka wells in use.	Number of kacha wells, dhenklis and jhalars in use.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Tahsil Bhera (now Bhalwal).	Year of Settlement (1893).	747,909	5,717	343,323	2,751	14
	1901-02 ..	752,987	34	303,089	3,095	39
	1906-07 ..	738,107	23,296	217,940	2,489	51
	1911-12 ..	531,977	13,701	139,030	2,315	13
	1916-17 ..	528,925	13,633	118,254	2,004	30
	1921-22 ..	525,075	9,983	118,961	2,081	24
	1926-27 ..	525,235	10,566	103,754	2,072	18
	1931-32 ..	525,499	8,734	93,418	2,177	21
	1936-37 ..					
	1941-42 ..					
Tahsil Khushab	Year of Settlement (1893).	1,624,182	279,085	756,545	739	57
	1901-02 ..	1,623,069	12	728,260	927	95
	1906-07 ..	1,620,478	13	718,831	990	130
	1911-12 ..	1,624,506	14	694,436	1,013	69
	1916-17 ..	1,621,889	14	656,143	1,102	55
	1921-22 ..	1,622,122	36	593,750	1,172	45
	1926-27 ..	1,622,198	101	534,603	1,193	49
	1931-32 ..	1,621,235	41	509,593	1,194	39
	1936-37 ..					
	1941-42 ..					
Tahsil Sargodha	1906-07 ..	512,782	135,849	44,056	42	..
	1911-12 ..	531,001	95,624	48,165	80	3
	1916-17 ..	531,032	92,457	33,312	82	5
	1921-22 ..	533,607	77,380	31,992	95	2
	1926-27 ..	533,942	67,737	29,657	91	..
	1931-32 ..	533,903	61,159	27,904	80	..
	1936-37 ..					
	1941-42 ..					

FOR DISTRICT AND TAHSILS—CONCLUDED.

STATEMENT I.)

Cultivated.									
Chahi, including chahi-sailab.	Chahi-nahri, including jhalari.	Total chahi of all kinds.	Canal mileage.	Nahri.	Sailab.	Barani.	Abi.	Total cultivated area.	Total assessment, including that of muafis and jagirs.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
92,144	..	92,144	160	22,871	27,833	83,377	..	226,225	222,483
93,842	..	93,842	231	41,625	20,107	105,956	..	261,530	233,857
75,136	..	75,136	110	231,300	30,192	76,535	..	413,163	327,397
48,924	869	49,793	110	231,872	21,186	25,426	..	328,277	565,537
40,524	10,446	50,970	..	251,506	21,044	25,641	..	349,161	708,240
40,039	11,037	51,076	305	256,208	22,218	20,821	..	350,323	842,464
38,122	11,525	49,647	..	267,342	23,148	25,707	..	365,844	2,112,669
42,065	12,213	54,278	..	267,716	23,809	30,142	..	375,945	778,678
13,203	..	13,203	..	3,426	19,044	191,635	..	227,308	176,175
15,205	..	15,205	..	4,560	21,566	223,233	..	264,564	192,908
14,718	..	14,718	51	4,465	21,313	237,511	..	278,007	197,033
13,726	1	13,727	51	4,498	22,037	259,940	..	300,202	197,502
14,718	..	14,718	..	3,866	22,070	307,721	1,598	349,973	240,983
13,166	..	13,166	13	2,783	21,167	376,346	1,886	415,348	277,928
13,169	..	13,169	..	3,058	21,830	444,941	1,933	484,931	266,079
13,110	..	13,110	..	2,941	21,909	473,967	1,857	513,784	266,912
1,169	..	1,169	62	289,483	..	729	..	291,381	150,849
..	808	808	62	338,420	..	89	..	339,317	721,348
1,226	12	1,238	..	346,158	..	446	..	347,842	882,900
1,662	63	1,725	286	363,487	..	837	..	366,049	1,018,338
1,173	54	1,227	..	384,468	..	558	..	386,253	2,942,703
1,107	183	1,290	..	388,094	..	1,275	..	390,659	762,442

TABLE 19.—ACRES UNDER CROPS

SEASON AND CROP REPORT,

District or Tahsil.	Year.	Rice.	Wheat.	Barley.	Jowar.	Bajra.	Gram.	Other cereals.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Total District.	Average 1890-91 to 1894-95.	1,788	227,142	12,760	33,799	88,434	30,509	54,999
	Average 1895-96 to 1899-1900.	3,076	180,255	11,200	26,926	70,956	18,413	62,981
	Average 1900-01 to 1904-05.	4,080	297,501	12,989	26,778	94,921	33,500	90,021
	Average 1905-06 to 1909-10.	5,087	490,927	14,212	43,718	102,254	81,470	152,643
	Average 1910-11 to 1914-15.	6,291	501,218	12,183	26,635	84,814	86,849	55,346
	Average 1915-16 to 1919-20.	6,054	459,345	13,489	12,202	88,323	117,618	26,454
	1920-21 ..	4,353	387,923	9,247	12,665	87,801	134,491	20,812
	1921-22 ..	4,358	477,369	14,504	20,086	123,579	223,562	25,382
	1922-23 ..	7,760	492,189	13,225	15,619	101,467	197,718	24,661
	1923-24 ..	5,020	468,548	9,877	17,800	107,568	172,457	24,246
	1924-25 ..	5,912	476,887	9,222	20,624	99,517	224,762	20,708
	1925-26 ..	6,087	447,657	9,798	8,234	62,506	138,535	21,077
	1926-27 ..	5,003	393,657	6,829	17,710	92,940	149,108	23,302
	1927-28 ..	6,515	427,295	7,900	23,924	118,284	217,772	27,079
	1928-29 ..	4,451	511,188	13,059	25,359	116,360	137,519	25,163
	1929-30 ..	2,865	570,269	16,573	30,018	141,443	170,759	22,698
	1930-31 ..	3,653	439,978	9,781	23,443	130,431	177,765	27,114
	1931-32 ..	3,303	447,669	10,537	23,600	120,252	257,108	25,213
	1932-33 ..	4,432	463,854	8,632	19,380	132,083	229,467	23,576
	1933-34 ..							
	1934-35 ..							
	1935-36 ..							
	1936-37 ..							
	1937-38 ..							
	1938-39 ..							
	1939-40 ..							

FOR DISTRICT AND TAHSILS.

STATEMENT III.

Mung and Mash.	Peas, Moth and other pulses.	Oil-seeds.	Sugar-cane.	Cotton.	Indigo.	Total area cropped.	Area of crops failed.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
5,178	13,873	22,553	1,072	32,764	2	524,873	61,218
2,550	13,807	7,098	1,393	34,528	2	433,127	125,265
2,363	14,363	17,927	1,425	26,627	..	621,945	133,953
4,285	23,898	78,549	5,702	82,395	2	1,085,142	171,837
3,225	25,292	90,076	5,380	116,598	2	1,159,398	123,693
1,681	21,838	85,983	7,840	94,909	6	1,135,678	111,214
2,312	14,961	83,493	7,232	122,558	1	1,099,572	229,203
3,272	33,691	121,403	9,869	88,918	4	1,393,189	107,499
2,352	14,158	103,921	13,629	73,727	26	1,289,633	119,121
2,933	18,927	91,015	9,090	109,254	2	1,272,608	147,992
3,330	20,928	107,307	5,703	150,573	..	1,394,338	170,053
663	8,888	79,342	5,889	162,011	..	1,167,610	233,662
2,109	14,665	75,500	7,024	159,118	..	1,169,423	180,728
1,327	11,812	3,093	8,816	157,041	..	1,338,719	191,232
1,471	14,217	107,489	8,144	203,478	..	1,428,167	276,515
2,742	18,981	85,194	8,472	164,113	..	1,499,389	355,719
989	10,407	69,026	8,859	138,802	..	1,294,198	194,678
1,720	10,576	74,141	8,512	163,345	1	1,433,866	181,708
2,330	14,121	66,047	9,547	160,997	..	1,422,445	206,399

TABLE 19.—ACRES UNDER CROPS

SEASON AND CROP REPORT,

DISTRICT OR TAHSIL.	Year.	Rice.	Wheat.	Barley.	Jowar.	Bajra.	Gram.	Other cereals.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
TAHSIL SHAHPUR.	Average 1890-91 to 1894-95.	406	76,665	3,392	14,079	13,580	15,877	20,105
	Average 1895-96 to 1899-1900.	745	76,555	3,550	11,619	9,697	6,713	28,193
	Average 1900-01 to 1904-05.	677	135,982	4,177	7,982	14,689	12,620	41,307
	Average 1905-06 to 1909-10.	1,880	117,233	3,740	11,456	9,513	23,572	39,343
	Average 1910-11 to 1914-15.	2,477	109,531	3,189	7,354	6,420	15,795	10,177
	Average 1915-16 to 1919-20.	3,271	90,595	3,509	2,958	9,290	19,975	4,072
	1920-21 ..	2,400	84,864	2,231	3,177	7,556	14,028	2,821
	1921-22 ..	2,404	93,649	3,733	2,381	11,596	42,715	3,224
	1922-23 ..	3,742	100,231	3,399	2,091	9,625	21,562	3,759
	1923-24 ..	2,618	100,164	2,701	2,402	9,427	19,992	2,318
	1924-25 ..	3,003	98,220	2,666	1,997	7,650	33,916	1,726
	1925-26 ..	2,926	93,083	2,426	1,876	6,821	15,032	2,049
	1926-27 ..	2,386	85,876	1,825	1,935	6,950	17,706	1,566
	1927-28 ..	3,719	90,673	2,014	2,144	8,675	20,790	2,368
	1928-29 ..	1,936	101,818	2,920	1,972	7,270	34,270	2,083
	1929-30 ..	1,577	107,258	3,128	2,120	8,799	43,779	1,425
	1930-31 ..	1,791	94,689	2,332	2,046	7,125	13,131	4,672
	1931-32 ..	1,433	97,412	2,958	2,431	8,764	27,550	2,438
	1932-33 ..	1,767	96,339	2,659	1,934	8,764	14,040	2,048
	1933-34 ..							
	1934-35 ..							
	1935-36 ..							
	1936-37 ..							
	1937-38 ..							
	1938-39 ..							
	1939-40 ..							

FOR DISTRICT AND TAHSILS—CONTINUED.

STATEMENT III.

Mung and Mash.	Peas, Moth and other pulses.	Oil-seeds.	Sugar-cane.	Cotton.	Indigo.	Total area cropped.	Area of crops failed.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
216	825	2,380	100	15,707	1	163,333	10,400
232	831	967	138	16,916	1	156,097	21,622
115	1,261	4,488	241	12,585	..	237,264	28,240
205	4,214	4,595	298	18,513	..	234,562	28,172
73	3,704	3,473	188	24,015	..	219,286	21,151
48	3,317	3,216	302	19,364	..	204,308	22,180
..	1,346	3,170	276	23,508	..	191,397	31,827
83	4,273	7,031	341	14,208	..	241,189	28,721
34	2,180	4,020	584	15,984	14	219,551	20,532
40	1,919	3,788	387	22,964	..	220,979	24,376
17	3,493	5,695	242	32,374	..	246,061	31,414
20	1,977	3,373	324	19,810	..	211,332	24,796
23	1,016	2,033	457	26,673	..	262,547	88,926
9	1,546	4,187	667	31,298	..	225,865	20,651
63	3,735	4,546	708	44,528	..	267,242	44,022
45	5,141	6,906	835	32,393	..	275,393	85,260
19	1,215	3,364	890	23,121	..	206,298	31,377
41	2,597	4,780	939	38,195	..	249,476	38,629
121	1,835	4,690	730	38,272	..	234,424	30,239

TABLE 19.—ACRES UNDER CROPS,

SEASON AND CROP REPORT,

DISTRICT OR TAHSIL.	Year.	Rice.	Wheat.	Barley.	Jowar.	Bajra.	Gram.	Other cereals.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
TAHSIL BHERA (NEW BHALWAL).	Average 1890-91 to 1894-95.	1,057	85,555	6,089	11,102	30,190	6,987	19,156
	Average 1895-96 to 1899-1900.	1,715	59,750	5,634	7,678	25,080	4,050	22,661
	Average 1900-01 to 1904-05.	1,479	109,673	6,203	9,065	38,712	9,568	30,170
	Average 1905-06 to 1909-10.	1,504	168,894	4,974	11,069	32,003	20,090	49,461
	Average 1910-11 to 1914-15.	2,186	159,167	3,681	4,332	20,245	14,391	18,836
	Average 1915-16 to 1919-20.	1,549	140,373	4,047	1,647	22,106	11,357	9,621
	1920-21 ..	1,048	119,779	2,751	1,089	19,329	9,132	7,385
	1921-22 ..	870	141,250	4,214	1,680	32,360	26,828	7,875
	1922-23 ..	2,139	144,910	3,874	854	25,386	19,075	7,088
	1923-24 ..	1,099	138,353	2,868	621	22,121	10,266	9,248
	1924-25 ..	1,441	133,862	2,657	592	20,603	22,211	7,762
	1925-26 ..	2,096	132,944	3,249	835	21,177	17,190	7,953
	1926-27 ..	1,470	93,690	1,556	495	21,062	6,115	8,754
	1927-28 ..	996	119,962	2,015	697	26,752	14,556	10,091
	1928-29 ..	994	144,604	3,191	416	27,131	22,495	8,879
	1929-30 ..	430	168,337	3,274	760	35,696	21,387	8,110
	1930-31 ..	606	141,118	2,293	773	33,614	15,437	8,464
	1931-32 ..	710	133,685	2,108	627	32,315	29,303	9,627
	1932-33 ..	1,244	136,732	2,063	285	34,495	14,665	8,397
	1933-34 ..							
	1934-35 ..							
	1935-36 ..							
	1936-37 ..							
	1937-38 ..							
	1938-39 ..							
	1939-40 ..							

FOR DISTRICT AND TAHSILS—CONTINUED.

STATEMENT III.

Mung and Mash.	Peas, Moth and other pulses.	Oil-seeds.	Sugar-cane.	Cotton.	Indigo.	Total area cropped.	Area of crops failed.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
821	1,719	6,508	965	13,646	..	183,795	19,291
439	719	2,876	1,245	13,844	1	145,692	47,862
526	1,213	6,744	1,172	12,991	..	226,904	41,288
508	2,055	25,498	1,779	32,322	2	350,159	44,256
242	2,594	30,141	1,781	41,283	..	340,701	26,289
116	3,526	30,771	2,721	32,677	3	320,800	18,606
64	1,988	31,615	2,391	42,795	1	303,021	21,257
112	4,275	36,756	2,878	33,468	4	361,332	20,403
87	2,946	38,864	4,284	24,761	1	343,967	14,765
130	2,052	33,169	3,158	35,228	..	323,799	18,995
114	2,257	37,457	1,758	51,793	..	351,813	22,123
112	2,202	20,945	1,891	55,796	..	33,421	21,037
143	926	24,551	2,214	53,899	..	279,040	19,176
114	1,118	23,491	2,409	51,274	..	323,060	19,740
154	3,011	21,811	2,486	68,827	..	379,327	28,724
107	2,688	11,067	2,622	58,004	..	378,128	48,740
82	1,559	21,584	2,633	45,026	..	342,830	20,811
86	1,778	17,471	2,832	56,972	1	362,311	22,564
99	1,388	16,386	3,923	53,907	..	347,369	20,807
						..	
						..	
						..	
						..	
						..	
						..	
						..	

TABLE 19.—ACRES UNDER CROPS

SEASON AND CROP REPORT,

DISTRICT OR TAHSIL.	Year.	Rice.	Wheat.	Barley.	Jowar.	Bajra.	Gram.	Other cereals.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
TAHSIL KHUSHAB.	Average 1890-91 to 1894-95.	325	64,922	3,279	8,618	44,664	7,645	15,738
	Average 1895-96 to 1899-1900.	616	43,950	2,016	7,629	36,179	7,650	12,127
	Average 1900-01 to 1904-05.	924	51,846	2,609	9,731	41,521	11,312	18,544
	Average 1905-06 to 1909-10.	523	66,833	2,345	8,954	49,431	35,304	26,393
	Average 1910-11 to 1914-15.	1,023	72,832	1,826	9,518	51,931	48,343	7,969
	Average 1915-16 to 1919-20.	542	76,603	1,786	5,225	47,196	71,068	2,324
	1920-21 ..	547	49,803	1,047	6,249	52,083	93,613	2,191
	1921-22 ..	466	104,482	2,460	14,012	62,099	128,078	2,475
	1922-23 ..	603	103,591	2,196	10,921	53,043	131,712	2,488
	1923-24 ..	649	93,804	1,375	13,101	62,463	120,112	2,144
	1924-25 ..	1,012	123,678	1,565	16,537	59,050	147,354	2,082
	1925-26 ..	526	86,659	1,387	4,559	22,444	84,589	2,437
	1926-27 ..	604	89,563	1,092	14,379	52,865	106,343	3,031
	1927-28 ..	940	110,160	1,549	20,221	66,455	157,182	3,045
	1928-29 ..	1,136	134,505	2,964	21,664	63,967	51,087	3,318
	1929-30 ..	392	148,177	3,148	25,252	73,642	85,797	2,411
	1930-31 ..	740	73,609	1,528	19,138	70,921	114,073	2,774
	1931-32 ..	920	103,982	2,709	19,094	63,340	162,308	2,715
	1932-33 ..	1,032	116,134	1,622	16,238	73,655	173,417	2,118
	1933-34 ..							
	1934-35 ..							
	1935-36 ..							
	1936-37 ..							
	1937-38 ..							
	1938-39 ..							
	1939-40 ..							

FOR DISTRICT AND TAHSILS—CONTINUED.

STATEMENT III.

Mung and Mash.	Peas, Moth and other pulses.	Oil-seeds.	Sugar-cane.	Cotton.	Indigo.	Total area cropped.	Area of crops failed.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
4,141	11,329	13,665	7	3,411	1	177,745	31,527
1,879	12,257	3,255	10	3,768	..	131,338	55,781
1,722	11,889	6,695	14	1,051	..	157,777	64,425
3,319	14,948	9,347	11	2,031	..	219,439	62,651
2,717	16,017	5,883	19	4,374	..	242,045	46,963
1,371	11,222	9,651	19	2,569	..	253,209	50,425
2,130	9,218	945	26	2,223	..	245,133	143,468
2,850	21,152	26,665	33	623	..	406,687	39,531
2,092	5,811	8,917	32	341	..	344,722	67,770
2,646	12,608	2,204	36	3,826	..	352,930	84,962
3,119	12,993	9,895	13	2,744	..	420,090	102,765
457	2,591	8,562	11	1,244	..	232,799	169,539
1,829	10,955	4,344	18	4,076	..	249,902	47,660
1,122	7,669	10,324	20	1,399	..	413,983	128,560
1,097	4,900	49,460	17	1,201	..	244,438	117,854
2,445	8,898	47,469	17	435	..	455,872	167,320
724	5,436	3,260	13	1,567	..	346,354	119,328
1,422	4,333	14,136	16	854	..	442,561	99,752
1,934	9,299	6,379	16	985	..	470,598	133,974

TABLE 19.—ACRES UNDER CROPS

SEASON AND CROP REPORT,

District or Tahsil.	Year.	Rice.	Wheat.	Barley.	Jowar.	Bajra.	Gram.	Other cereals.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tahsil Sargodha.	Average 1905-06 to 1909-10.	1,179	137,967	3,154	12,239	11,307	2,505	37,444
	Average 1910-11 to 1914-15.	605	159,688	3,487	5,431	6,218	8,320	18,364
	Average 1915-16 to 1919-20.	692	151,774	4,147	2,372	9,731	15,218	10,437
	1920-21 ..	358	133,477	3,218	2,150	8,833	17,718	8,415
	1921-22 ..	618	137,988	4,097	2,013	17,524	25,941	11,808
	1922-23 ..	1,276	143,457	3,756	1,753	13,413	25,369	11,326
	1923-24 ..	654	136,227	2,933	1,676	13,557	22,087	10,536
	1924-25 ..	456	121,126	2,334	1,498	12,214	21,281	9,138
	1925-26 ..	539	134,971	2,736	1,164	12,064	21,724	8,638
	1926-27 ..	543	124,528	2,356	901	12,063	18,944	9,951
	1927-28 ..	860	106,500	2,322	862	16,402	25,244	11,564
	1928-29 ..	385	130,261	3,984	1,307	17,992	29,667	10,883
	1929-30 ..	466	146,497	7,023	1,886	23,306	19,796	10,752
	1930-31 ..	516	130,570	3,628	1,486	18,771	35,124	11,204
	1931-32 ..	240	112,590	2,762	1,448	15,833	37,947	10,433
	1932-33 ..	389	114,649	2,288	923	16,007	27,345	11,013
	1933-34 ..							
	1934-35 ..							
	1935-36 ..							
	1936-37 ..							
	1937-38 ..							
	1938-39 ..							
	1939-40 ..							

FOR DISTRICT AND TAHSILS—CONCLUDED.

STATEMENT III.

Mung and Mash.	Peas, Moth and other pulses.	Oilseeds.	Sugar-cane.	Cotton.	Indigo.	Total area cropped.	Area of crops failed.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
253	2,682	39,109	3,614	29,529	..	280,982	36,758
193	2,977	50,579	3,392	46,926	2	357,366	29,290
146	3,773	42,345	4,798	40,299	3	357,361	20,003
118	2,409	47,763	4,539	54,032	..	360,021	32,651
227	3,991	50,951	6,617	40,619	..	383,981	18,844
139	3,221	52,120	8,729	32,641	11	381,393	16,054
117	2,348	51,854	5,509	47,236	2	374,900	19,659
80	2,185	54,260	3,690	63,662	..	376,374	13,751
74	2,118	41,762	3,663	75,161	..	390,058	18,290
114	1,768	44,572	4,334	74,470	..	377,934	24,966
92	1,489	45,091	5,720	73,070	..	375,811	22,281
157	2,571	31,672	4,933	88,922	..	412,793	29,294
145	2,254	19,752	4,998	73,281	..	389,996	16,234
164	2,197	40,818	5,290	67,135	..	398,716	23,062
171	1,868	38,078	4,725	67,321	..	379,518	20,763
176	1,599	38,592	4,878	67,833	..	370,054	21,379

TABLE 21.—SALES, MORTGAGES, REDEMPTIONS AND OTHER TRANSFERS OF LAND FOR DISTRICT.

REPORT ON THE LAND ADMINISTRATION OF THE PUNJAB, STATEMENT I.

Year.	Sales of land.			Mortgages of land.			Redemption of mortgaged land.		
	Number of cases.	Area of land in acres.	Purchase money.	Number of cases.	Area of land in acres.	Mortgage money.	Number of cases.	Area of land in acres.	Mortgage money.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Average.									
1901—05 ..	1,158	11,355	4,88,643	1,132	7,369	2,11,501	1,052	9,932	1,54,491
1906—10 ..	1,195	7,350	4,54,721	1,197	5,770	2,29,544	1,930	12,011	2,56,695
1911—15 ..	1,583	8,838	8,79,499	1,649	7,392	3,88,736	1,957	12,952	2,39,912
1916—20 ..	1,351	7,291	15,78,100	1,639	5,970	4,29,948	1,679	8,159	2,87,246
1921—25 ..	1,977	8,514	27,30,011	2,293	8,219	8,10,539	1,920	12,354	4,88,635
1926—30 ..	2,238	10,522	32,69,961	1,922	8,689	9,18,416	1,411	6,712	3,52,571
1931—35 ..									
1936—40 ..									
1941—45 ..									
1946—50 ..									
1951—55 ..									

NOTE.—Figures for fixed periods instead of annual figures be given.

TABLE 21-A.—CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

TABLE 21-A.—CO-OPERATIVE

SHOWING THE POSITION

(SUPPLIED BY THE REGISTRAR,

—	YEAR.	CREDIT.		
		Central.	Primary agricultural.	Primary non-agricultural
1	2	3	4	5
NUMBER OF SOCIETIES.	Average 1901 to 1905 ..	..	..	..
	Average 1906 to 1910 ..	..	..	..
	Average 1911 to 1915 ..	2	117	..
	Average 1916 to 1920 ..	2	193	..
	1921	2	272	..
	1922	2	336	..
	1923	2	357	..
	1924	2	471	..
	1925	2	581	..
	1926	2	583	..
	1927	3	614	..
	1928	3	619	..
	1929	3	665	..
	1930	3	683	..
	1931	3	675	..
	1932	3	673	25
	1933			
	1934			
	1935			
	1936			
	1937			
	1938			
MEMBERS ..	Average 1901 to 1905 ..	..	..	..
	Average 1906 to 1910 ..	..	..	..
	Average 1911 to 1915 ..	202	3,366	..
	Average 1916 to 1920 ..	286	4,706	..
	1921	317	5,665	..
	1922	386	8,058	..
	1923	465	8,619	..
	1924	537	11,215	..
	1925	680	14,426	..
	1926	827	13,562	..
	1927	912	15,379	..
	1928	968	16,812	..
	1929	940	19,783	..
	1930	891	20,292	..
	1931	942	20,569	..
	1932	941	19,598	697
	1933			
	1934			
	1935			
	1936			
	1937			
	1938			

SOCIETIES.

AS ON JULY 31ST.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES, PUNJAB.)

Supply and sale.	Production and labour.	Thrift.	Consolidation.	Better farming.	Stock breeding.	Moral improvement.	Miscellaneous.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	2	7	9
..	5	..	1	..	4	10	9
..	5	..	1	..	8	5	9
..	9	..	11	..	10	2	9
..	9	..	1	..	9	1	3
1	9	..	2	..	17	..	2
1	9	..	2	4	16	..	3
2	9	..	2	4	16	..	3
2	8	..	2	5	18	..	2
2	6	..	2	6	16	..	2
2	5	..	2	3	14	..	1
2	32	26	2	3	14	16	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
51	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
..	..	..	..	..	92	858	91
..	100	..	13	..	119	1,112	66
..	74	..	11	..	182	744	66
..	145	..	11	..	215	48	66
..	145	..	11	..	189	29	30
34	124	..	22	..	264	..	18
40	124	..	22	65	278	..	28
224	111	..	22	57	349	..	129
224	104	..	28	86	449	..	149
218	81	..	28	94	418	..	279
215	63	..	28	57	390	..	334
205	478	416	22	46	370	420	422

TABLE 21-A.—CO-OPERATIVE

SHOWING THE POSITION,

(SUPPLIED BY THE REGISTRAR

	Year.	Credit. Central.	Credit. Primary agricultural.	Credit. Primary non-agricultural.
1	2	3	4	5
Share money	Average 1901 to 1905	..	..	..
	Average 1906 to 1910	..	..	..
	Average 1911 to 1915	31,812	1,29,332	..
	Average 1916 to 1920	49,999	2,64,349	..
	1921	49,713	1,38,855	..
	1922	52,315	1,55,376	..
	1923	56,325	1,45,244	..
	1924	59,675	1,45,334	..
	1925	69,650	1,67,061	..
	1926	83,400	1,76,635	..
	1927	90,400	1,92,287	..
	1928	97,460	2,07,421	..
	1929	1,19,100	2,24,772	..
	1930	4,22,250	2,39,970	..
	1931	1,23,700	2,39,922	..
	1932	1,23,750	2,29,844	15,214
	1933			
	1934			
	1935			
	1936			
	1937			
	1938			
Reserve and profits.	Average 1901 to 1905	..	..	..
	Average 1906 to 1910	..	..	..
	Average 1911 to 1915	4,930	49,316	..
	Average 1916 to 1920	18,406	2,49,396	..
	1921	27,736	3,87,709	..
	1922	33,257	4,02,451	..
	1923	56,325	1,45,244	..
	1924	44,709	4,80,897	..
	1925	54,296	5,24,497	..
	1926	69,103	5,83,549	..
	1927	89,229	6,63,433	..
	1928	1,05,584	7,47,331	..
	1929	1,29,240	8,79,512	..
	1930	1,62,017	9,91,089	..
	1931	1,81,902	10,98,228	..
	1932	2,15,356	12,04,257	36,910
	1933			
	1934			
	1935			
	1936			
	1937			
	1938			

SOCIETIES—CONTINUED.

AS ON JULY 31ST.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES, PUNJAB.)

Supply and sale.	Production and labour.	Thrift.	Consolidation.	Better farming.	Stock breeding.	Moral improvement.	Miscellaneous.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
51	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
..	..	..	..	..	920	..	4,918
..	..	..	..	..	910	..	4,775
..	32	..	..	..	910	..	5,093
..	32	..	..	..	965	..	5,082
..	32	..	..	..	800	..	2,100
3,550	32	..	..	..	441	..	1,200
5,175	35	..	..	..	360	..	1,000
26,955	33	..	..	..	55	..	1,000
27,155	34	..	..	..	..	..	1,000
27,200	21	..	..	..	..	..	1,000
26,350	31	..	..	..	2	..	..
24,575	5,331	10,304	..	..	2	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	..	..	..	..	..	..	203
..	..	..	..	..	14	63	1,697
..	..	..	..	..	59	100	2,174
..	47	..	..	..	89	..	1,032
..	67	..	..	..	130	..	545
..	200	..	..	..	145	..	1,251
123	254	..	..	..	139	..	1,139
615	204	..	..	17	156	..	1,025
985	184	..	..	25	32	..	1,616
1,490	134	..	..	40	101	..	1,765
1,856	208	..	..	83	113	..	2,656
1,164	158	..	..	50	110	..	1,481
2,880	11,819	508	..	51	110	133	1,752

TABLE 21-A.—CO-OPERATIVE

SHOWING THE POSITION

(SUPPLIED BY THE REGISTRAR,

—	Year.	Credit. Central.	Credit. Primary agricultural.	Credit. Primary non-agricultural.
1	2	3	4	5
Total Capital	Average 1901 to 1905	..	..	..
	Average 1906 to 1910	..	..	..
	Average 1911 to 1915	1,21,362	4,16,804	..
	Average 1916 to 1920	2,36,524	7,44,044	..
	1921	3,82,318	8,10,695	..
	1922	4,25,452	9,53,482	..
	1923	4,46,647	10,11,084	..
	1924	5,94,805	12,16,964	..
	1925	9,06,507	15,54,517	..
	1926	12,13,184	17,38,759	..
	1927	16,63,252	22,12,559	..
	1928	21,71,945	27,66,241	..
	1929	26,52,819	33,17,290	..
	1930	30,52,399	38,42,151	..
	1931	30,19,457	39,66,436	..
	1932	28,45,244	38,52,431	1,32,266
	1933			
	1934			
	1935			
	1936			
	1937			
	1938			
Annual turn over	Average 1901 to 1905	..	..	..
	Average 1906 to 1910	..	..	..
	Average 1911 to 1915	..	..	..
	Average 1916 to 1920	..	..	..
	1921		..	..
	1922		..	..
	1923	..	..	..
	1924	..	..	..
	1925	..	..	..
	1926	..	..	..
	1927	..	..	..
	1928	..	..	..
	1929	..	..	..
	1930	..	..	..
	1931	..	..	..
	1932	..	..	..
	1933	..	..	..
	1934			
	1935			
	1936			
	1937			
	1938			

SOCIETIES—CONTINUED.

AS ON JULY 31ST.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES, PUNJAB.)

Supply and sale.	Production and labour.	Thrift.	Consolidation.	Better farming.	Stock breeding.	Moral improvement.	Miscellaneous.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
162	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,935
..	..	..	..	..	920	..	29,533
..	..	..	..	..	924	63	10,330
..	1,182	..	..	..	969	..	19,033
..	1,975	..	..	..	1,054	..	16,615
..	1,809	..	..	..	930	..	3,868
3,559	1,539	..	..	..	602	..	2,718
6,116	605	..	..	..	620	..	3,417
32,144	538	..	..	..	78	..	3,469
29,713	499	..	..	25	39	..	4,653
28,872	291	..	..	40	108	..	4,392
31,993	275	..	..	409	117	..	4,674
38,464	52,723	11,243	..	278	119	127	4,566
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8½%
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..			

TABLE 21-A.—CO-OPERATIVE

SHOWING THE POSITION

(SUPPLIED BY THE REGISTRAR,

—	Year.	Credit. Central.	Credit. Primary agricultural.	Credit. Primary non-agricultural.
1	2	3	4	5
Borrowing rate	Average 1901 to 1905	..	..	..
	Average 1906 to 1910	..	..	..
	Average 1911 to 1915	6%	6%	..
	Average 1916 to 1920	6%	6½ to 8%	..
	1921	6½ to 7%	8½%	..
	1922	6½ to 7%	8%	..
	1923	6½ to 7%	8½%	..
	1924	7%	8½%	..
	1925	7%	8½%	..
	1926	6 to 7%	8½%	..
	1927	7%	8%	..
	1928	6 to 7%	8½%	..
	1929	7 to 7½%	8½%	..
	1930	5 to 7%	8½ to 9%	..
	1931	5 to 7%	8½ to 9%	..
	1932	6, 7 & 9%	6½ & 8½%	8½%
	1933			
	1934			
	1935			
	1936			
	1937			
	1938			
Lending rate	Average 1901 to 1905	..	..	..
	Average 1906 to 1910	..	..	..
	Average 1911 to 1915	8%	12½%	..
	Average 1916 to 1920	8%	12½%	..
	1921	8 & 8½%	9⅜ to 12½%	..
	1922	8 & 8½%	6 to 12½%	..
	1923	8 & 8½%	6 to 12½%	..
	1924	8½%	6 to 12½%	..
	1925	8½%	6 to 12½%	..
	1926	8½%	12½%	..
	1927	8½%	12½%	..
	1928	7 to 8½%	9⅜ to 12½%	..
	1929	8½ to 9%	9⅜ to 12½%	..
	1930	8½ to 9%	9⅜ to 12½%	..
	1931	8½ to 9%	12½%	..
	1932	8½ & 9%	9 & 12½%	12½%
	1933			
	1934			
	1935			
	1936			
	1937			
	1938			

SOCIETIES—CONCLUDED.

AS ON JULY 31ST.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES, PUNJAB.)

Supply and sale.	Production and labour.	Thrift.	Consolidation.	Better farming.	Stock breeding.	Moral improvement.	Miscellaneous.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	8½%	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8½%
..	..	..	..	..	8½%	..	8½%
..	8½%	..	..	..	8½%	..	8½%
..	..	..	..	..	8½%	..	8½%
8½%	8½%	..	..	..	8½%	..	8½%
8½%	8½%	..	..	..	..	..	8½%
8½%	8½%	..	..	..	..	..	7%
8½%	8½%	..	..	..	..	..	8½%
8½%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8½%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8½%	9%	6%	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	12½%	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	12½%	..	..	..	9⅜%	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	12½%	..	12½%
12½%	12½%	..	..	..	12½%	..	12½%
12½%	12½%	..	..	..	..	..	12½%
12½%	12½%	..	..	..	..	..	7%
9⅜ to 12½%	..	..	..	..	12½%	..	12½%
12½%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9⅜ to 12½%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12½%	12½%	12½%	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE 22.—AGRICULTURAL STOCK.

SEASON AND CROP REPORT, STATEMENT VII AND PUNJAB CATTLE CENS US REPORT.

Kind of stock.	Whole District for the year.							Tahsils for the year 1914.			
	1914.	1920.	1923.	1928.	1930.	1935.	1940.	Shahpur.	Bhalwal.	Kuushab.	Sargodha.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Bulls and bullocks	204,110	165,681	180,743	177,393	170,698			41,178	56,145	57,387	49,400
Cows	179,115	118,037	121,748	105,193	87,834			36,354	44,694	67,351	30,716
Male buffaloes	20,513	13,826	15,250	13,210	10,332			4,207	10,408	444	5,454
Cow buffaloes	120,511	104,105	119,115	117,537	109,018			22,890	49,880	9,386	38,355
Young stock	170,652	212,526	227,157	223,996	184,723			35,398	54,568	37,274	43,412
Sheep	329,092	256,098	302,369	328,615	303,250			46,464	28,748	220,135	33,745
Goats	131,764	113,557	173,656	167,306	153,689			15,011	18,754	85,644	12,355
Horses and ponies	31,516	22,086	29,699	36,022	25,161			5,490	10,836	3,201	11,989
Colts and fillies	..	6,433	..	..	7,804			..	..	..	..
Mules and donkeys.. ..	44,862	40,123	43,861	44,921	40,765			8,112	13,363	13,788	9,599
Camels	18,141	13,253	15,679	15,857	13,617			1,900	3,321	9,355	3,565
Ploughs	90,921	87,181	88,704	90,109	86,695			18,389	25,738	24,152	22,642
Carts	4,072	3,788	4,241	4,463	4,069			531	765	76	2,700
Boats	180	104	92	116	132			53	43	84	..

TABLE 22.—AGRICULTURAL STOCK—CONTINUED.

SEASON AND CROP REPORT, STATEMENT VII AND PUNJAB CATTLE CENSUS REPORT.

Kind of stock.	Tahsils for the year 1920.				Tahsils for the year 1923.				Tahsils for the year 1928.			
	Shahpur.	Bhalwal.	Khushab.	Sargodha.	Shahpur.	Bhalwal.	Khushab.	Sargodha.	Shahpur.	Bhalwal.	Khushab.	Sargodha.
1	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Bulls and bullocks ..	35,051	42,245	46,087	42,298	36,894	45,669	52,726	45,454	38,127	48,320	44,096	46,850
Cows	24,923	24,815	47,016	21,283	27,031	24,939	47,871	21,907	23,682	24,517	37,192	19,802
Male buffaloes	3,049	6,793	240	3,744	3,553	7,679	257	3,761	2,908	6,882	184	3,236
Cow buffaloes	19,281	40,431	9,469	34,924	21,760	47,326	10,502	39,527	22,403	47,913	9,244	37,977
Young stock	42,695	64,833	47,825	57,173	45,680	72,902	48,187	60,388	45,387	70,913	46,956	60,740
Sheep	47,311	30,463	144,041	34,283	56,839	29,155	170,639	45,736	63,103	35,486	177,322	52,704
Goats	13,536	14,740	71,991	13,290	25,553	22,221	110,741	15,141	21,128	27,076	88,116	30,986
Horses and ponies ..	3,534	6,893	2,568	9,091	5,145	9,570	3,100	11,884	6,027	11,392	2,857	15,746
Colts and fillies	671	2,045	508	3,209	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mules and donkeys ..	6,346	11,605	12,337	9,835	7,555	13,117	14,642	8,547	7,875	13,897	13,601	9,548
Camels	1,505	1,593	7,757	2,398	1,647	1,994	8,793	3,245	1,815	1,803	8,677	3,562
Ploughs	16,991	23,437	23,668	23,085	17,896	23,950	26,260	20,598	18,000	25,117	24,697	22,295
Carts	443	793	82	2,470	706	810	71	2,654	593	853	63	2,954
Boats	29	19	56	..	28	5	59	..	37	26	53	..

TABLE 22.—AGRICULTURAL STOCKS—CONCLUDED

SEASON AND CROPS REPORT, STATEMENT VII AND PUNJAB CATTLE CENSUS REPORT.

Kind of stock.	Tahsils for the year 1930.				Tahsils for the year 1935.				Tahsils for the year 1940.			
	Shahpur.	Bhalwal.	Khushab.	Sargodha.	Shahpur.	Bhalwal.	Khushab.	Sargodha.	Shahpur.	Bhalwal.	Khushab.	Sargodha.
1	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
Bulls and bullocks ..	36,522	46,366	45,193	42,617								
Cows	20,133	21,447	30,939	15,315								
Male buffaloes	1,947	5,655	136	2,594								
Cow buffaloes	20,477	44,847	9,269	34,425								
Young stock	36,617	62,031	33,486	52,589								
Sheep	55,069	38,843	153,019	56,319								
Goats	17,392	25,267	80,188	30,842								
Horses and ponies ..	4,441	9,052	2,442	9,226								
Colts and fillies	1,074	2,497	418	3,815								
Mules and donkeys ..	6,825	13,452	12,037	8,451								
Camels	1,701	1,566	7,465	2,885								
Ploughs	17,713	23,708	23,686	21,588								
Carts	499	794	74	2,702								
Boats	39	28	65	..								

TABLE 23.—HORSE AND MULE BREEDING.

(SUPPLIED BY DISTRICT REMOUNT OFFICER, SHAHPUR AREA).

YEAR.	NUMBER OF HORSE STALLIONS.		NUMBER OF DONKEY STALLIONS.		NUMBER OF NEW BRANDED MARES.		TOTAL NUMBER OF BRANDED MARES IN THE DISTRICT.		NUMBER OF MARES SERVED BY GOVERNMENT HORSE STALLIONS.	
	Imperial.	District Board.	Imperial.	District Board.	Imperial.	District Board.	Imperial.	District Board.	Imperial.	District Board.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Average 1893-94 to 1895-96..	9	4	10	..	50	..	559	..	442	200
Average 1896-97 to 1900-01 ..	8	4	11	..	52	..	666	..	512	252
Average 1901-02 to 1905-06 ..	41	4	12	..	268	..	2,410	..	1,862	246
Average 1906-07 to 1910-11 ..	99	7	14	..	652	..	5,252	..	4,263	487
Average 1911-12 to 1915-16 ..	102	10	19	2	559	..	8,591	..	4,288	623
Average 1916-17 to 1920-21 ..	100	10	26	7	465	..	4,519	..	4,726	389
1921-22	79	11	10	8	462	..	4,279	..	5,056	442
1922-23	104	12	9	8	663	..	4,146	..	3,591	729
1923-24	94	11	4	8	316	..	3,891	..	3,712	804
1924-25	94	11	..	8	624	..	4,029	..	3,536	726
1925-26	102	11	..	8	474	..	4,180	..	3,787	707
1926-27	94	10	2	8	359	..	4,111	..	3,976	614
1927-28	85	9	2	6	559	..	4,107	..	4,066	684
1928-29	94	8	2	6	492	..	4,188	..	3,885	570
1929-30	92	8	3	5	267	15	4,064	286	3,736	448
1930-31	99	10	5	4	599	41	4,131	213	3,610	317
1931-32	105	10	6	3	541	43	4,186	262	3,677	388
1932-33	104	10	5	2	294	14	4,162	238	3,782	380
1933-34										
1934-35										
1935-36										
1936-37										

TABLE 23.—HORSE AND MULE BREEDING—CONCLUDED.

(SUPPLIED BY DISTRICT REMOUNT OFFICER SHAHPUR AREA—CONCLUDED.)

Year.	Number of mares served by Government donkey stallions.		Number of fillies and colts out of branded mares.		Number of mules foaled.		Number of castrations effected.		Remarks.
	Imperial.	District Board.	Imperial.	District Board.	Imperial.	District Board.	Imperial.	District Board.	
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Average 1893-94 to 1895-96 ..	883	..	127	56	139	..	103	81	
Average 1896-97 to 1900-01 ..	858	..	145	89	126	..	94	93	
Average 1901-02 to 1905-06 ..	874	..	423	63	99	..	141	..	
Average 1906-07 to 1910-11 ..	649	..	1,827	137	154	..	428	..	
Average 1911-12 to 1915-16 ..	1,011	79	2,164	181	291	..	833	..	
Average 1916-17 to 1920-21 ..	482	341	1,903	169	179	120	702	..	
1921-22	369	150	1,605	142	175	100	681	..	
1922-23	243	167	1,720	156	141	32	670	..	
1923-24	209	203	1,640	264	92	60	405	..	
1924-25	106	305	1,671	293	66	75	292	..	
1925-26	..	303	1,645	229	..	117	389	..	
1926-27	13	384	1,839	227	..	105	386	..	
1927-28	75	372	1,885	255	19	140	340	..	
1928-29	93	391	1,888	319	21	135	483	..	
1929-30	94	215	1,696	228	38	133	443	..	
1930-31	133	193	1,577	180	36	72	425	..	
1931-32	175	182	1,525	118	43	72	293	..	
1932-33	197	231	1,809	164	49	76	239	..	
1933-34									
1934-35									
1935-36									
1936-37									

TABLE 24.—CANAL IRRIGATION (ACRES).

THE FIGURES FOR THE SHAHPUR INUNDATION AND JHELUM CANALS ARE SUPPLIED BY THE IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT AND THOSE FOR THE PRIVATE CANALS BY THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER.

Canals.	Class.	1921-22.		1922-23.		1923-24.		1924-25.	
		Irrigated.	Matured.	Irrigated.	Matured.	Irrigated.	Matured.	Irrigated.	Matured.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total	Imperial ..	714,371	685,497	722,494	694,533	709,513	676,043	710,181	687,573
	Others ..	80,253	60,376	68,191	56,375	79,280	62,358	79,078	64,568
Shahpur Inundation Canals	Imperial ..	27,226	26,957	37,356	36,951	42,992	42,326	43,609	43,039
	Provincial ..	27,269	27,083	22,565	22,079	27,739	27,395	31,847	31,573
Jhelum Canals ..	Imperial ..	687,145	658,540	685,138	657,582	666,521	633,717	666,572	644,534
1. M. Khuda Bakhsh Khanwala.	Private Canal ..	10,526	6,653	7,633	5,804	8,728	5,548	7,766	4,739
2. Nala Nurpur ..	Ditto ..	2,732	1,742	Included Hakim	in No. 6 Khanwala.	2,089	1,443	3,515	2,543
3. M. Sher Muhammadwala	Ditto ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. M. Umar Hayatwala ..	Ditto ..	15,280	9,369	12,782	9,115	13,131	8,986	6,166	4,352
5. Mekanawala.. ..	Ditto ..	5,338	3,161	5,781	4,250	7,151	4,213	3,563	2,362
6. M. Hakim Khanwala ..	Ditto ..	3,552	2,307	3,115	2,488	2,295	1,515	4,117	3,214
7. Piranwala	Ditto ..	1,312	1,069	2,476	1,261	2,168	702	3,707	2,150
8. Makhdumanwala ..	Ditto ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Nala M. Jahan Khanwala	Ditto ..	10,949	6,372	9,847	8,136	10,777	8,467	11,434	8,409
10. Mekanonwala ..	Ditto ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Sarfraz Khanwala ..	Ditto ..	2,675	2,270	3,521	2,921	4,266	3,559	5,383	4,073
12. Nunanwala	Ditto ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Nathuwala	Ditto ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. Jhamtanwala ..	Ditto ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15. Mughlanwala ..	Ditto ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. Chaharmi	Ditto ..	620	350	471	321	936	530	1,580	1,153

NOTE.—Hakim Khanwala and Nunanwala is one and the same Nala.

TABLE 24.—CANAL IRRIGATION (ACRES)—CONTINUED.

THE FIGURES FOR THE SHAHPUR INUNDATION AND JHELUM CANALS ARE SUPPLIED BY THE IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT AND THOSE FOR THE PRIVATE CANALS BY THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER—CONTINUED.

Canals.	Class.	1925-26.		1926-27.		1927-28.		1928-29.	
		Irrigated.	Matured.	Irrigated.	Matured.	Irrigated.	Matured.	Irrigated.	Matured.
1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Total ..	Imperial ..	942,385	927,609	925,431	741,569	886,819	832,290	963,590	945,246
	Others ..	169,457	67,038	83,514	61,603	76,755	69,459	90,636	67,755
Shahpur Inundation Canals	Imperial ..	42,946	46,528	42,625	45,650	45,671	44,885	45,080	43,747
	Provincial ..	119,135	27,850	27,797	26,712	26,417	26,083	27,423	26,707
Jhelum Canal	Imperial ..	899,439	881,081	882,806	695,919	841,148	787,414	918,510	901,499
1. M. Khuda Bakhsh Khanwala.	Private Canal ..	8,775	6,189	10,339	5,710	8,707	7,545	11,035	7,529
2. Nala Nurpur ..	Ditto ..	1,984	1,466	3,063	1,706	1,564	1,255	326	310
3. M. Sher Muhammadwala	Ditto ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. M. Umarhayatwala ..	Ditto ..	12,547	10,634	15,488	8,839	14,106	12,594	17,384	8,460
5. Mekanawala ..	Ditto ..	5,647	4,210	5,788	3,270	5,784	4,290	7,076	4,221
6. M. Hakim Khanwala ..	Ditto ..	3,019	2,065	3,243	2,037	2,664	2,209	5,096	4,756
7. Piranwala	Ditto ..	2,042	1,118	2,606	1,365	2,631	2,378	4,095	3,040
8. Makhdumanwala ..	Ditto ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Nala M. Jahan Khanwala	Ditto ..	10,509	8,677	9,942	7,990	9,284	8,335	11,963	8,363
10. Mekanonwala ..	Ditto ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Sarfraz Khanwala ..	Ditto ..	4,652	3,965	4,562	3,531	4,704	4,154	4,850	3,576
12. Nunanwala	Ditto ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Nathuwala	Ditto ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. Jhamtanwala ..	Ditto ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15. Mughlanwala ..	Ditto ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. Chaharami	Ditto ..	1,147	864	606	443	894	616	1,388	793

NOTE.—Hakim Khanwala and Nunanwala is one and the same Nala.

TABLE 24.—CANAL IRRIGATION (ACRES)—CONCLUDED.

THE FIGURES FOR THE SHAHPUR INUNDATION AND JHELUM CANALS ARE SUPPLIED BY THE IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT AND THOSE FOR THE PRIVATE CANALS BY THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER—CONCLUDED.

Canals.	Class.	1929-30.		1930-31.		1931-32.		1932-33.	
		Irrigated.	Matured.	Irrigated.	Matured.	Irrigated.	Matured.	Irrigated.	Matured.
1	2	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Total	Imperial ..	874,930	776,229	933,866	891,087	868,368	842,958	867,770	839,209
	Others ..	77,244	34,230	54,371	44,948	78,269	55,665	73,508	60,312
Shahpur Inundation Canals	Imperial ..	42,618	4,117	36,357	20,766	43,577	41,663	45,589	44,010
	Provincial ..	24,240	10,536	18,893	18,649	22,020	21,382	25,238	24,699
Jhelum Canal	Imperial ..	832,312	727,112	897,509	870,321	824,791	801,295	822,161	795,199
1. M. Khuda Bakhsh Khanwala.	Private Canal ..	9,781	5,011	6,589	5,121	10,436	5,704	8,621	6,495
2. Nala Nurpur ..	Ditto ..	1,734	766	..	..	1,182	923	925	637
3. M. Sher Muhammadwala	Ditto ..	..	..	1,400	1,283	..	..	..	..
4. M. Umar Hayatwala ..	Ditto ..	16,302	5,687	11,887	8,540	16,846	8,301	13,647	9,659
5. Mekanawala ..	Ditto ..	5,965	3,054	2,677	1,326	4,293	2,370	4,456	2,846
6. M. Hakim Khanwala ..	Ditto ..	1,430	896	1,052	833	2,363	1,827	1,974	1,397
7. Piranwala	Ditto ..	2,569	1,451	538	450	4,534	3,559	3,291	2,577
8. Makhdumanwala ..	Ditto ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Nala M. Jahan Khanwala	Ditto ..	8,678	4,566	7,082	5,862	11,495	7,721	9,900	8,133
10. Meknanwala ..	Ditto ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Sarfraz Khanwala ..	Ditto ..	5,103	1,535	3,670	2,456	4,033	3,052	4,300	2,998
12. Nunanwala	Ditto ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Nathuwala	Ditto ..	..	..	..	..	841	643	975	735
14. Jhamtanwala ..	Ditto ..	..	..	..	..	216	180	180	135
15. Mughalanwala ..	Ditto ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. Chaharmi	Ditto ..	1,442	728	583	428	10	3	1	1

NOTE.—Hakim Khanwala and Nunanwala is one and the same Nala.

TABLE 25.—WAGES OF LABOUR.

SUPPLIED BY THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER.

Year.	Wages of labour, per day.				Cart per day.		Camels per day.		Donkeys per score per day.		Boats per day rates according to tonnage & distance.	
	Skilled.		*Unskilled.*									
	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1909 ..	1 4 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 6 0	2 8 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	7 8 0	5 0 0	1 0 0	0 6 0
1912 ..	1 4 0	0 13 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	2 8 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	7 8 0	5 0 0	1 0 0	0 6 0
1917 ..	1 7 0	1 0 0	0 11 6	0 8 0	4 0 0	2 4 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	Rates according to tonnage and distance.			
1922 ..	2 4 0	1 9 0	1 0 6	0 11 6	5 0 0	2 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	Ditto.			
1927 ..	2 4 0	1 8 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	6 0 0	3 0 0	1 4 0	1 0 0	Ditto.			
1932 ..	1 8 0	0 10 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	4 14 0	1 14 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	Ditto.			
1937 ..												
1942 ..												
1947 ..												
1952 ..												

TABLE 26.—RETAIL PRICES.

SHOWING THE PRICES AT HEADQUARTERS ON THE 31ST OF DECEMBER IN EACH YEAR IN SEERS AND CHHATAKS PER RUPEE.

Year.	Wheat.		Barley.		Gram.		Maize.		Jowar.		Bajra.		Firewood.		Salt, Lahori	
	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Average—																
1861—65	21	5	34	8	26	11	..	..	23	15	24	1	276	3	10	11
1866—70	14	9	20	12	16	2	..	..	18	1	16	15	223	15	10	4
1871—75 ..	20	6	31	8	27	14	20	8	28	12	27	0	211	8	11	4
1876—80 ..	19	10	25	10	22	14	21	8	23	2	22	8	288	0	11	13
1881—85	20	4	30	10	27	10	25	6	27	13	27	10	304	0	14	13
1886—90	15	3	23	0	20	6	18	13	20	3	18	3	232	0	14	13
1891—95	18	10	24	13	25	6	18	10	23	13	19	9	184	0	13	0
1896—1900	13	0	17	3	15	3	15	0	15	3	15	0	160	0	13	0
1901—1905	16	12	24	13	22	13	20	3	22	0	21	10	152	0	14	0
1906—1910	12	5	18	0	15	10	14	2	15	12	14	10	88	0	21	13
1911—1915	12	12	17	10	15	2	14	6	15	5	14	11	68	0	23	3
1916—1920	7	15	12	1	9	13	10	15	13	0	9	8	53	0	13	8
Annual figure—																
1921	7	0	9	8	7	12	9	0	..	..	7	8	40	0	11	0
1922	3	12	..	..	4	12	6	8	5	8	5	8	45	0	12	0
1923	9	0	..	..	12	8	14	0	11	0	12	8	40	0	12	0
1924	9	4	12	8	13	0	11	12	11	8	13	4	50	0	10	0
1925	7	12	..	..	13	0	10	0	0	0	10	0	50	0	16	0
1926	8	14	..	..	9	0	9	8	8	0	8	0	50	0	16	0
1927	8	12	..	..	9	0	10	8	..	..	10	0	50	0	16	0
1928	8	12	..	..	9	0	11	0	8	8	10	8	55	0	16	0
1929	6	8	..	..	7	4	8	0	10	0	10	8	55	0	17	8
1930	9	0	10	8	7	12	10	0	10	0	9	0	60	0	17	12
1931	16	0	25	0	14	0	21	0	..	..	20	0	80	0	18	0
1932	12	0	26	0	21	0	17	0	..	..	17	0	90	0	16	0
1933																
1934																
1935																
1936																

TABLE 27.—FORESTS.

(Area given in acres.)

SUPPLIED BY THE FOREST DEPARTMENT AND DEPUTY COMMISSIONER.

Serial No.		Under Forest Department.	Under District Management.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
	RESERVED FORESTS.			
1	Tahsil Shahpur	96	1,567	There are no forests under Military Department and Municipal Committee and no Protected Forest in this district.
2	Tahsil Bhera (Bhaiwal) ..	..	1,230	
3	Tahsil Khushab	99,341	245,475	
4	Tahsil Sargodha	..	..	
	Total ..	99,437	248,272	
	UNCLASSED FORESTS.			
	Tahsil Shahpur—			
1	Rakh Pindi Jouri	..	766	
2	Rakh Kallar Sarkar	..	372·35	
	Total	..	1,138·35	
	Tahsil Bhalwal—			
1	Rakh Chiragha Bhera ..	..	1,506	
2	Rakh Melowal	..	770	
3	Rakh Miani	..	1,296	
	Total ..	..	3,572	
	Tahsil Khushab—			
1	Rakh Hadali	..	3,530	
2	Rakh Botala	..	2,409	
3	Rakh Mitha Tiwana	..	20,478	
	Total ..	..	26,417	
	Tahsil Sargodha—			
1	Chak No. 139-N. B. ..	..	795	
2	Chak No. 149-150-N. B. ..	..	2,016	
3	Chak No. 170-172-N. B. ..	..	2,503	
4	Chak No. 173-N. B. ..	..	1,574	
5	Chak No. 54-A. S. B. ..	..	1,217	
6	Rakh Kirana	..	6,301	
7	Rakh Dharema	..	3,112	
	Total ..	..	17,518	
	Total Unclassed Forests ..	..	48,645·35	

TABLE 28.—FACTORIES.

SUPPLIED BY THE INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES, PUNJAB, LAHORE.

TABLE 28.—FACTORIES.

SUPPLIED BY THE INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES, PUNJAB, LAHORE.

Serial No.	Name of Factory.	Place where situated.	Nature of work carried on.	Average daily number of operatives employed.								
				1916.						1921.		
				Adults.			*Children.*			*Adults.*		
				Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Ramjas Mal-Gurditta Mal ..	Sargodha ..	Cotton ginning ..	Closed.								
	Guru Nanak Factory ..	Do. ..	Ditto ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	20	45
2	Sardar Kharak Singh-Rattan Singh.	Do. ..	Ditto ..	Closed.						18	28	46
	Bagh Singh-Bhupindar Singh ..	Do. ..	Ditto ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Sardar Chanchal Singh-Kartar Singh.	Do. ..	Cotton ginning, rice husking, flour milling and oil extracting.	19	15	34	..	..	..	Closed.		
	Sardar Kartar and Sons ..	Do. ..	Ditto ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sardar Kartar Singh-Partap Singh.	Do. ..	Ditto ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sardar Bahadur Kartar Singh and Sons.	Do. ..	Ditto ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Jawahar Singh-Dayal Shah ..	Do. ..	Cotton ginning ..	20	19	39	..	..	..	Closed.		
5	Punjab Cotton Press, Co., Ltd.	Do. ..	Cotton ginning and press.	69	21	90	..	..	..	Closed.		
6	Ganesh Cotton Factory ..	Do. ..	Ditto ..	29	33	62	..	..	..	50	40	90
7	Ilam Din-Muhammad Din ..	Do. ..	Cotton ginning, flour milling and rice husking.	Closed.								
8	Loku Ram-Ramji Das ..	Do. ..	Cotton ginning ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	18	38

9	The Japan Cotton Trading Co., Limited.	Do. ..	Cotton ginning and press	..	..	..	..	..	..	30·1	60·1	90
10	Mahabir Flour Mills ..	Do. ..	Flour milling ..	..	..	..	..	..	..		Closed.	
11	Jawahar Mal-Tara Chand ..	Do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	Bhagwant Cotton Factory ..	Do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	Harbans Cotton Factory ..	Do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	Ice and General Mills ..	Do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	Remount Depôt	Do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	Merchants Mohani Flour Mills	Do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Chhabba Cotton Factory ..	Phullerwan	..	12	23	35	..	..	..	35	35	70
17	Ranjit Cotton Factory ..	Do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Arjan Cotton Factory ..	Do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	Jiwan Mal-Mulk Raj ..	Do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	..	24
19	Partap Singh-Amrik Singh ..	Do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	Ajit Cotton Factory ..	Do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	Laxmi Cotton Factory ..	Do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	Khalsa Cotton Factory ..	Bhalwal ..	..	40	16	56	..	..	..	30	26	56
23	Zimindar Ginning Co., Ltd. ..	Do. ..	..	39	32	71	..	..	..		Closed.	
24	Chanchal Singh-Kartar Singh	Do. ..	..				Closed.					
	Dasmesh Cotton Factory ..	Do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	Gopal Singh-Daya Singh ..	Sillanwali ..	..				Closed.			16	13	29
26	Akal Cotton Factory ..	Do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	14	40
27	Ganesh Cotton Factory ..	Do. ..	..	8	10	18	..	..	..	32	17	49
28	Ascharj Cotton Factory ..	Jhawarian ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29	Hayatpur Sugar Factory ..	Bhalwal ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	..	..

TABLE 28.—FACTORIES—CONTINUED.

SUPPLIED BY THE INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES, PUNJAB, LAHORE—CONTD.

Serial No.	Name of Factory.	Place where situated.	Nature of work carried on.	AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF OPERATIVES EMPLOYED—*contd.* 1921—*concld.* *Children.* Males.	Females.	Total.	1926. *Adults.* Males.	Females.	Total.	1926. *Children.* Males.	Females	Total.
1	2	3	4	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1	Ramjas Mal-Gurditta Mal ..	Sargodha ..	Cotton ginning ..					Closed.				
	Guru Nanak Factory ..	Do. ..	Ditto ..	..	..	..	25	45	70	..	..	..
2	Sardar Kharak Singh-Rattan Singh.	Do. ..	Ditto ..	..	..	..	20	30	50	..	..	..
	Bagh Singh-Bhupindar Singh	Do. ..	Ditto ..	..	..	..			Closed.			
3	Sardar Chanchal Singh-Kartar Singh.	Do. ..	Cotton ginning, rice husking, flour milling and oil extracting.						Closed.			
	Sardar Kartar Singh and Sons	Do. ..	Ditto ..	..	..	..	69	31	100	..	..	..
	Sardar Kartar Singh-Partap Singh.	Do. ..	Ditto ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sardar Bahadur Kartar Singh and Sons.	Do. ..	Ditto ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Jawahar Singh-Dayal Shah ..	Do. ..	Cotton ginning ..					Closed.				
5	Punjab Cotton Press Co., Ltd.	Do. ..	Cotton ginning and press.					Closed.				
6	Ganesh Cotton Factory ..	Do. ..	Ditto ..	..	..	..	50	30	80	..	..	..
7	Ilam Din-Muhammad Din ..	Do. ..	Cotton ginning, flour milling and rice husking.		Closed.		40	40	80	..	..	..
8	Loku Ram-Ramji Das ..	Do. ..	Cotton ginning ..	..	..	..	18	17	35	..	..	..

9	The Japan Cotton Trading Co., Ltd.	Do. ..	Cotton ginning and press.	..	..	..	50	60	110	..	..	..
10	Mahabir Flour Mills ..	Do. ..	Flour milling ..				Closed.					
11	Jawahar Mal-Tara Chand ..	Do. ..	..	..	..	..	30	28	56	..	..	..
12	Bhagwant Cotton Factory ..	Do. ..	..	..	..	..	27	25	52	..	..	..
13	Harbans Cotton Factory ..	Do. ..	..	..	..	..	36	34	70	2	..	2
14	Ice and General Mills ..	Do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	Remount Depôt ..	Do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	Merchants Mohani Flour Mills	Do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	Chhabba Cotton Factory ..	Phullerwan	..	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Ranjit Cotton Factory ..	Do. ..	..	..	..	..	30	22	52	4	2	6
	Arjan Cotton Factory ..	Do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	Jiwan Mal-Mulk Raj ..	Do. ..	..	..	..	..	4	5	9	..	..	..
19	Partap Singh-Amrik Singh ..	Do. ..	..	..	..	..	40	30	70	..	..	..
20	Ajit Cotton Factory ..	Do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	Laxmi Cotton Factory ..	Do. ..	..	..	..	..	35	15	50	..	..	..
22	Khalsa Cotton Factory ..	Bhalwal ..	..	..	..	..	55	35	90	..	..	..
23	Zimindar Ginning Co., Ltd. ..	Do. ..	..		Closed.		76	50	126	..	2	2
24	Chanchal Singh-Kartar Singh	Do. ..	..				Closed.					
	Dasmesh Cotton Factry ..	Do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	Gopal Singh-Daya Singh ..	Sillanwali ..	..	..	..	..	52	23	75	..	..	..
26	Akal Cotton Factory ..	Do. ..	..	6	2	8	35	15	50	..	..	..
27	Ganesh Cotton Factory ..	Do. ..	..	..	..	..	30	17	47	..	..	..
28	Ascharj Cotton Factory ..	Jhawarian ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29	Hayatpur Sugar Factory ..	Bhalwal ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE 28.—FACTORIES—CONTD.

SUPPLIED BY THE INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES, PUNJAB, LAHORE—CONTD.

Serial No.	Name of Factory.	Place where situated.	Nature of work carried on.	AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF OPERATIVES EMPLOYED—*contd.*								
				1931.								
				Adults.			*Children.*			*All ages and sexes.*		
				Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	1916.	1921.	1922.
1	2	3	4	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
1	Ramjas Mal-Gurditta Mal ..	Sargodha ..	Cotton ginning ..	Closed.								
	Guru Nanak Factory ..	Do. ..	Ditto ..	16	..	16	..	..	..	..	45	75
2	Sardar Kharak Singh-Rattan Singh.	Do. ..	Ditto ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46	49
	Bagh Singh-Bhupindar Singh	Do. ..	Ditto ..	Closed.						..	..	..
3	Sardar Chanchal Singh-Kartar Singh.	Do. ..	Cotton ginning, rice husking, flour milling, and oil extracting.	Closed.						34	Closed.	59
	Sardar Kartar Singh & Sons ..	Do. ..	Ditto ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sardar Kartar Singh-Partap Singh.	Do. ..	Ditto ..	42	38	80	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sardar Bahadur Kartar Singh & Sons.	Do. ..	Ditto ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Jawahar Singh-Dayal Shah ..	Do. ..	Cotton ginning ..	Closed.						39	Closed.	
5	Punjab Cotton Press Co. Ltd. ..	Do. ..	Cotton ginning and press.	..	..	..	..	..	..	90	Closed.	
6	Ganesh Cotton Factory ..	Do. ..	Ditto ..	75	50	125	..	..	..	62	90	45
7	Ilam Din-Muhammad Din ..	Do. ..	Cotton ginning, flour milling and rice husking.	Closed.								90
8	[illegible]	Do.	Cotton ginning	15	22	37	..	..	..	..	38	36

9	The Japan Cotton Trading Co., Ltd.	Do. ..	Cotton ginning and press.	50	50	100	..	..	..	..	90	90
10	Mahabir Flour Mills ..	Do. ..	Flour milling ..	Closed.						..	..	20
11	Jawahar Mal-Tara Chand ..	Do. ..	..	26	24	50	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	Bhagwant Cotton Factory ..	Do. ..	..	22	32	54	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	Harbans Cotton Factory ..	Do. ..	..	Closed.						..	..	..
14	Ice and General Mills ..	Do. ..	..	18	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	Remount Depôt ..	Do. ..	..	89	..	89	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	Merchants Mohani Flour Mills	Do. ..	..	53	1	54	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	Chhabba Cotton Factory ..	Phullerwan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	74	29
	Ranjit Cotton Factory ..	Do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Arjan Cotton Factory ..	Do. ..	..	65	20	85	6	..	6	..	..	..
18	Jiwan Mal-Mulk Raj ..	Do. ..	..	Closed.						..	24	Closed.
19	Partap Singh-Amrik Singh ..	Do. ..	..	Closed.						..	..	59
20	Ajit Coton Factory ..	Do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Closed.		
21	Laxmi Cotton Factory ..	Do. ..	..	60	27	87	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	Khalsa Cotton Factory ..	Bhalwal ..	..	58	35	93	..	..	..	56	56	65
23	Zimindar Ginning Co., Ltd. ..	Do. ..	..	60	50	110	..	..	..	71	Closed	90
24	Chanchal Singh-Kartar Singh	Do. ..	..	Closed.								
	Dasmesh Cotton Factory ..	Do. ..	..	40	10	50	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	Gopal Singh-Daya Singh ..	Sillanwali ..	..	22	26	48	..	..	..	Closed	29	61
26	Akal Cotton Factory ..	Do. ..	..	Closed.			..	..	..	..	48	28
27	Ganesh Cotton Factory ..	Do. ..	..	28	37	65	..	..	..	18	49	65
28	Ascharj Cotton Factory ..	Jhawarian ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29	Hayatpur Sugar Factory ..	Bhalwal ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE 28.—FACTORIES—CONTD.

SUPPLIED BY THE INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES, PUNJAB, LAHORE—CONTD.

Serial No.	Name of Factory.	Place where situated.	Nature of work carried on.	AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF OPERATIVES EMPLOYED—*contd.* *All ages and sexes.* 1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.
1	2	3	4	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
1	Ramjas Mal-Gurditta Mal ..	Sargodha ..	Cotton ginning ..	Closed.								
	Guru Nanak Factory ..	Do. ..	Ditto ..	42	78	70	70	Closed.			70	16
2	Sardar Kharak Singh-Rattan Singh.	Do. ..	Ditto ..	49	30	46	50	..	..	..	..	..
	Bagh Singh-Bhupindar Singh	Do. ..	Ditto ..	..	..	..	..	75	65	45	Closed.	
3	Sardar Chanchal Singh-Kartar Singh.	Do. ..	Cotton ginning, rice husking, flour milling and oil extracting.	46	106	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sardar Kartar Singh & Sons ..	Do. ..	Ditto ..	..	..	78	100	100	..	..	..	..
	Sardar Kartar Singh-Partap Singh.	Do. ..	Ditto ..	..	..	..	..	..	17	40	114	80
	Sardar Bahadur Kartar Singh & Sons.	Do. ..	Ditto ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Jawahar Singh-Dayal Shah ..	Do. ..	Cotton ginning ..	Closed.								
5	Punjab Cotton Press Co., Ltd.	Do. ..	Cotton ginning and press.	Closed.								
6	Ganesh Cotton Factory ..	Do. ..	Ditto ..	130	130	116	80	86	60	124	124	125
7	Ilam Din-Muhammad Din ..	Do. ..	Cotton ginning, flour milling and rice husking.	95	110	80	115	90	76	Closed.		
8	Loku Ram-Ramji Das ..	Do. ..	Cotton ginning ..	47	37	37	35	35	38	38	36	37

9	The Japan Cotton Trading Co.,	Do. ..	Cotton ginning and press.	166	126	110	110	112	88	65	110	100
10	Mahabir Flour Mills ..	Do. ..	Flour milling ..						Closed.			
11	Jawahar Mal-Tara Chand ..	Do. ..	..	..	..	44	58	55	23	23	57	50
12	Bhagwant Cotton Factory ..	Do. ..	..	..	..	78	52	80	80	47	105	54
13	Harbans Cotton Factory ..	Do. ..	..	..	..	..	72	61	65	Closed	49	Closed
14	Ice and General Mills ..	Do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	18	38	17	26	18
15	Remount Depôt	Do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	94	89
16	Merchants Mohani Flour Mills	Do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	54
17	Chhabba Cotton Factory ..	Phullerwan	..	55				Closed.				
	Ranjit Cotton Factory ..	Do. ..	..	..	..	75	58	82	152	152	95	..
	Arjan Cotton Factory ..	Do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	91
18	Jiwan Mal-Mulk Raj ..	Do. ..	..	28	70	40	9	27	27	39	39	Closed
19	Partap Singh-Amrik Singh ..	Do. ..	..	44	71	70	70	72	85	37	88	Closed.
20	Ajit Cotton Factory ..	Do. ..	..		Closed.	50	Closed.	32	34	34	Closed.	
21	Laxmi Cotton Factory ..	Do. ..	..	..	..	150	50	115	121	116	93	87
22	Khalsa Cotton Factory ..	Bhalwal ..	..	71	76	90	90	91	56	80	120	93
23	Zimindar Ginning Co., Ltd. ..	Do. ..	..	123	131	129	128	125	90	115	125	110
24	Chanchal Singh-Kartar Singh ..	Do. ..	..					Closed.				
	Dasmesh Cotton Factory ..	Do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Closed.		50
25	Gopal Singh-Daya Singh ..	Sillanwali ..	..	68	26	26	75	80	65	81	61	48
26	Akal Cotton Factory ..	Do. ..	..	9	39	33	50	50	45		Closed.	
27	Ganesh Cotton Factory ..	Do. ..	..	27	33	53	47	47	69	Closed	56	65
28	Ascharj Cotton Factory ..	Jhawarian ..	..	..	..	..	..	13	15	9	9	Closed
29	Hayatpur Sugar Factory ..	Bhalwal ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE 28.—FACTORIES—CONCLD.

SUPPLIED BY THE INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES, PUNJAB, LAHORE—CONCLD.

Serial No.	Name of Factory.	Place where situated.	Nature of work carried on.	Average daily number of operatives employed—concld. All ages and sexes. 1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.
1	2	3	4	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
1	Ramjas Mal-Gurditta Mal ..	Sargodha ..	Cotton ginning ..	Closed								
	Guru Nanak Factory ..	Do. ..	Ditto ..	20								
2	Sardar Kharak Singh-Rattan Singh.	Do. ..	Ditto ..	..								
	Bagh Singh-Bhupindar Singh	Do. ..	Ditto ..	Closed								
3	Sardar Chanchal Singh-Kartar Singh.	Do. ..	Cotton ginning, rice husking, flour milling and oil extracting.	..								
	Sardar Kartar Singh & Sons ..	Do. ..	Ditto ..	..								
	Sardar Kartar Singh-Partap Singh.	Do. ..	Ditto ..	..								
	Sardar Bahadur Kartar Singh & Sons.	Do. ..	Ditto ..	30								
4	Jawahar Singh-Dayal Shah ..	Do. ..	Cotton ginning ..	Closed								
5	Punjab Cotton Press, Co., Ltd.	Do. ..	Cotton ginning and press.	..								
6	Ganesh Cotton Factory ..	Do. ..	Ditto ..	120								
7	Ilam Din-Muhammad Din ..	Do. ..	Cotton ginning, flour milling and rice husking.	Closed								

9	The Jappan Cotton Trading Co. Ltd.	Do. ..	Cotton ginning and Press.	120
10	Mahabir Flour Mills ..	Do. ..	Flour milling ...	Closed
11	Jawahar Mal-Tara Chand ..	Do. ..	...	80
12	Bhagwant Cotton Factory ..	Do. ..	...	82
13	Harbans Cotton Factory ..	Do. ...	...	Closed
14	Ice and General Mills ..	Do. ..	...	Closed
15	Remount Depôt	Do. ..	...	86
16	Merchants Mohani Flour Mills	Do. ..	...	65
17	Chhabba Cotton Factory ..	Phullerwan..	...	Closed
	Ranjit Cotton Factory ..	Do. ..	..	..
	Arjan Cotton Factory ..	Do. ..	..	90
18	Jiwan Mal-Mulk Raj ..	Do. ..	..	Closed
19	Partap Singh-Amrik Singh ..	Do. ..	..	Closed
20	Ajit Cotton Factory ..	Do. ..	..	Closed
21	Laxmi Cotton Factory ..	Do. ..	..	75
22	Khalsa Cotton Factory ..	Bhalwal ..	..	69
23	Zimindar Ginning Co., Ltd. ..	Do. ..	..	80
24	Chanchal Singh-Kartar Singh..	Do. ..	..	Closed
	Dasmesh Cotton Factory ..	Do. ..	..	58
25	Gopal Singh-Daya Singh ..	Sillanwali ..	..	43
26	Akal Cotton Factory ..	Do. ..	...	Closed
27	Ganesh Cotton Factory ..	Do. ..	..	42
28	Ascharj Cotton Factory ..	Jhawarian ..	..	18
29	Hayatpur Sugar Factory ..	Bhalwal ..	..	33

TABLE 29.—LIST OF REST-HOUSES OF ALL DEPARTMENTS IN THE SHAHPUR DISTRICT.

No.	Department to which the rest-house belongs.	Name of place.	Accommodation.	Out-buildings.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Canal ..	Phularwan	3 rooms, 2 bath rooms	1 kitchen, 1 servant room and 4 stables.	
2	Do. ..	Wan ..	1 main room, 2 bed rooms, 1 office room, 1 store room, 1 pantry room, 2 bath rooms.	Subordinate rest-house, 3 rooms and 2 kitchens. Quarters, 2 rooms, kitchen single with one extra room and stable 8 rooms.	
3	Do. ..	Salam ..	1 main room, 2 bed rooms, 1 office room, 1 store room, 1 pantry, 2 bath rooms.	Subordinate rest-house, 3 rooms and 2 kitchens, stable, 8 rooms. Quarters 2 rooms, kitchen single with one extra room.	
4	Do.	Uppi ..	1 bed room, 1 main room 2 1 bath room and 1 pantry.	Subordinate rest-house, 3 rooms and 2 kitchens, stable, 8 rooms. Quarter, 2 rooms, kitchen single with one extra room.	
5	Do. ..	Marulianwala.	1 main room 2 bed room, 1 office room, 1 store room, 1 pantry, 2 bath rooms.	Ditto ditto.	
6	Do. ..	Halalpur	1 main room, 2 bed rooms, 1 office room, 1 store room, 1 pantry, 2 bath rooms.	Ditto ditto.	
7	Do. ..	Bakhuwala.	Ditto ditto ..	Ditto ditto.	
8	Do. ..	Kot Naja	Ditto ditto ..	Ditto ditto.	
9	Do. ..	Ghullapur.	1 main room, 3 bed rooms, 3 bath rooms, 1 pantry.	Subordinate rest-house, 3 rooms and 2 kitchens, stables 6 rooms, coach house 1, kitchen single with 1 extra room.	
10	Do. ..	Laluwali	1 main room, 1 bed room, 1 bath room, 1 pantry.	Subordinate rest-house, 3 rooms and 2 kitchens, stable, 3 rooms, quarters 2 rooms, kitchen with 1 extra room.	

TABLE 29.—LIST OF REST-HOUSES OF ALL DEPARTMENTS IN THE SHAHPUR DISTRICT—CONTINUED.

No.	Department to which the rest-house belongs.	Name of place.	Accommodation.	Out-buildings.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
11	Canal ..	Kandi-wala.	1 main room, 2 bed rooms, 1 office room, 1 store room, 1 pantry, 2 bath rooms.	Subordinate rest-house, 3 rooms and 2 kitchens, stables 8 rooms, Quarters 2 rooms, kitchen with 1 extra room.	
12	Do. ..	Tinoka ..	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto.	
13	Do. ..	Hadda	1 main room, 2 bed rooms, 1 office room, 1 store room, 1 pantry room, 2 bath rooms.	Subordinate rest-house, 3 rooms and 2 kitchens, stable 8 rooms, quarters 2 rooms, kitchen single with one extra room.	
14	Do. ..	Rodian-wala.	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto.	
15	Do. ..	Ghorian-wala.	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto.	
16	Do. ..	Chukera	1 main room, 2 bed rooms, 2 bath rooms.	Stables 3 rooms, 1 coach house, quarters 5 rooms. kitchen single.	
17	Do. ..	Asianwala	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto.	
18	Do. ..	Jaura ..	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto.	
19	Do. ..	Satghara	1 centre room, 2 bed rooms, 2 bath rooms and 1 pantry.	One set of 3 rooms for subordinates and one set of quarters for menials with stables and cook-house.	This is Canal Telegraph office here.
20	Do. ..	Beriwala	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto ..	This is Canal Telegraph Office and Dispensary open to public.
21	Do. ..	Ludewala	1 centre room, 3 bed rooms, 3 bath rooms, 1 pantry.	Ditto ditto ..	There is a Canal Telegraph office.
22	Do. ..	Ajnala	1 centre room, 2 bed rooms, 2 bath rooms, 1 pantry.	Ditto ditto ..	It is a tapping station.
23	Do. ..	Mari ..	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto ..	Ditto.

TABLE 29.—LIST OF REST-HOUSES OF ALL DEPARTMENTS IN THE SHAHPUR DISTRICT—CONTINUED.

No.	Department to which the rest-house belongs.	Name of place.	Accommodation.	Out-buildings.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
24	Canal ..	Sargodha	1 centre room, 4 bed rooms, 4 bath rooms, 1 pantry.	One set of 3 rooms for subordinates and one set of quarters for menials with stables and cook-house.	Crockery and cutlery, &c., are maintained at the rest-house.
25	Do. ..	Mangwana	1 centre room, 2 bed rooms, 2 bath rooms, 1 pantry.	Ditto ditto ..	There is a Telegraph office.
26	Do. ..	Rurala	Ditto ditto ..	Ditto ditto ..	Ditto.
27	Do. ..	Bhek ..	Ditto ditto ..	Ditto ditto ..	There is a tapping station.
28	Do. ..	Ramdana	1 centre room, 3 bed rooms, 3 bath rooms, 1 pantry.	Ditto ditto ..	There is a Canal Telegraph office.
29	Do. ..	Lakhuana	Ditto ditto ..	Ditto ditto ..	There is a tapping station.
30	Do. ..	Mangowali	Ditto ditto ..	Ditto ditto ..	There is a Telegraph office.
31	Do. ..	Hissam..	1 centre room, 2 bed rooms, 2 bath rooms.	Ditto ditto ..	There is a tapping station.
32	Do. ..	Jahanabad.	Main room 1, bed rooms 2, office room 1, bath rooms 3, pantry 1.	Cook house 1, subordinate rest-house 1, stable with out-houses 1.	
33	Do. ..	Sultanpur	Main room 1, bed rooms 2, pantry 1, bath rooms 2.	Cook house 1, subordinate rest house 1, stable with houses 1.	
34	Do. ..	Sabha	Main room 1, bed rooms 2, bath rooms 2.	Cook house 1, subordinate rest-house 1 and stable with out-houses 1.	
35	Do. ..	Budhewala.	Main room 1, bed rooms 3, bath rooms 3.	Ditto ditto.	
36	Do. ..	Faruka (Arar).	Main room 1, bed rooms 2, bath rooms 2.	Ditto ditto.	
37	Do. ..	Nurewala	Main room 1, bed rooms 2, bath rooms 2.	Cook house 1, subordinate rest house 1, stable with out-house 1, subordinate quarter 1.	

TABLE 29.—LIST OF REST-HOUSES OF ALL DEPARTMETS IN THE SHAHPUR DISTRICT—CONTINUED.

No.	Department to which the rest-house belongs.	Name of place.	Accommodation.	Out-buildings.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
38	Canal ..	Dhaulka	Main house 1, bed rooms 2, bath rooms 2.	Cook house 1, subordinate rest-house 1, stable with out-houses.	
39	Do. ..	Miani ..	Main room 1, bed rooms 2, office room 1, bath rooms 3, pantry 1.	Cook house, subordinate rest house (consisting of 3 rooms and 2 kitchens), stables with menial quarters.	
40	Do. ..	Chak Qazi.	Ditto ditto ..	Ditto ditto.	
41	Do. ..	Nabha	Ditto ditto ..	Ditto ditto.	
42	Do. ..	Saidal ..	Ditto ditto ..	Ditto ditto.	
43	Do. ..	Shahpur	Ditto ditto ..	Ditto ditto.	
44	Do. ..	Hussain Shah.	Ditto ditto ..	Ditto ditto.	
45	Do. ..	Rajar ..	Main room 1, bed rooms 2, bath rooms 2.	Ditto ditto.	
46	Public Works Department.	Sargodha	Two rooms, 2 bed rooms, 3 bath rooms and 1 store room.	8 out-houses and one Munshi Khana.	
47	Do. ..	Shahpur	One main room, 2 bed rooms, 1 dressing room, 3 bath rooms, 1 pantry room, 1 office room.	One kitchen, one block of out-houses, containing 3 rooms, one small room and 1 shed.	
48	District Board, Shahpur	Civil Rest-house Dharema.	Main rooms 2, dressing rooms 2, bath rooms 2, pantry 1, godown 1, verandah 3 sides main rooms.	Cook house with 4 kothries and 3 stables.	
49	Provincial in charge of Deputy Commissioner a civil officer.	Siallanwali Civil Rest-House.	Main room 1, dressing rooms 2, bath rooms 2, pantry 1, godown 1, verandah 3 sides.	Cook house with kothrie for Khansama Munshi Khana, 2 kothries, 2 out-houses, kothries with 2 stable sheds.	

TABLE 29.—LIST OF REST-HOUSES OF ALL DEPARTMENTS IN THE SHAHPUR DISTRICT—CONTINUED.

No.	Department to which the rest-house belongs.	Name of place.	Accommodation.	Out-buildings.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
50	Provincial in charge of Deputy Commissioner as civil officer.	Shah Nikdar Civil Rest-House.	Main room 1, dressing rooms 2, bath rooms 2, pantry 1, godown 1, verandah front 3 sides and back.	Cook house with Khanshama kothri, 4 kothries for menials stables 2, motor shed 1.	
51	Do. ..	Sargodha Dak Bungalow.	Main rooms 4, dressing rooms 3, bath rooms 4, pantry 1, verandah 4 sides.	Cook house with verandah 5 kothries of menials, 2 sais quarters, 2 stables, one baghi khana.	
52	Do. ..	Nurpur	Large rooms 2, small rooms 2, bath room 1, godown 1, pantry 1.	Out-houses and stables, kitchen.	Out-houses one block. Kitchen one block.
53	Do. ..	Roda			
54	Do. ..	Pail ..	1 large room, 2 small rooms, 2 bath rooms, 1 godown, 1 pantry.	Out-houses, kitchen and Munshi Khana.	Each separate block.
55	Do. ..	Nowshera.			
56	Do. ..	Sakesar Big Bungalow.	4 large rooms, 2 small, 3 bath rooms, 1 godown, pantry.	Out-houses, kitchen and stable.	Ditto.
57	Do. ..	Sakesar small Bunglow.	3 large and 2 small rooms, 3 bath rooms, 1 godown, 1 pantry.	Out-houses, kitchen and stable.	Ditto.
58	Do. ..	Bhalwal	Dining rooms 2, side rooms 4, bath rooms 4, godown 1.	Ditto ditto.	
59	Do. ..	Phularwan.	Dining room 1, side rooms 2, bath rooms 2, godown 1.	Ditto ditto.	
60	Do. ..	Midh Ranjha.	Dining room 1, side rooms 2, bath rooms 2, godowns 2.	Ditto ditto.	
61	District Board.	Dharema	Main room 1, dressing room 1, bath room 1, pantry 1, verandah 3 sides.	Cook-house kothri.	

TABLE 29.—LIST OF REST-HOUSES OF ALL DEPARTMENTS IN THE SHAHPUR DISTRICT—CONTINUED.

No.	Department to which the rest-house belongs.	Name of place.	Accommodation.	Out-buildings.	REMARKS.
1.	2	3	4	5	6
62	District Board.	Bhagtanwala.	Main room 1, dressing room 1, bath room 1, pantry 1, verandah 3 sides.	Cook house with kothri, stable 1.	
63	Do. ..	Bhera ..	Dining rooms 2, side rooms 2, bath rooms 4, godown 1.	Out-houses and kitchen.	Dak and rest-house combined.
64	Do. ..	Miani ..	Dining room 1, side room 1, bath rooms 2, godowns 2.	Out-houses, kicthen.	
65	Do. ..	Laksin	Dining room 1, side room 1, bath room 1, godown 1.	Ditto.	
66	Do. ..	Chak Ramdas	Dining room 1, side room 1, godown 1 and bath rooms 2.	Ditto.	
67	Do. ..	Jhawarian.	Main rooms 2, small rooms 2, bath rooms 2.	Cook house, a sarai and Munshi Khana.	But this whole building has been handed over to Educational Branch.
68	Do. ..	Shahpur	Main rooms 4, dressing rooms 4, bath rooms 4.	2 cook houses, stable and out-houses with Baghi khana and Munsi khana.	Rest-house and Dak Bungalow.
69	Do. ..	Wadhi	Main room 1, dressing room 1, bath room 1.	Cook house, sarai, stable and Munshi khana.	
70	Do. ..	Sahiwal	Dining room 1, main and dressing rooms 3, dressing room 1, and bath rooms 3.	Cook house, sarai, stable and Munshi khana with motor shed.	
71	Do. ..	Nihang	Main room 1, dressing room 1, bath room 1.	Cook house, stable and sarai with Munshi khana.	
72	Do. ..	Khushab	4 large rooms, 3 bath rooms, 1 pantry.	Munshi Khana, sarai, stable, kitchen, pantry.	Stable, sarai, combined enclosed with compound wall.

TABLE 29.—LIST OF REST-HOUSES OF ALL DEPARTMENTS IN THE SHAHPUR DISTRICT—CONCLUDED.

No.	Department to which the rest-house belongs.	Name of place.	Accommodation.	Out-buildings.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
73	District Board.	Katha Saghral.	1 large, 1 small room, 2 bath rooms, 1 pantry.	Munshi Khana, sarai, stable, &c., kitchen, pantry.	Combined.
74	Do. ..	Nurewala	Ditto ditto ..	Ditto ditto ..	Do.
75	Do. ..	Katwai	3 large rooms, 2 bath rooms, 1 pantry.	Ditto ditto ..	Do.
76	Do. ..	Uchhali	1 large, 2 small rooms, 2 bath rooms, 1 pantry.	Munshi Khana, stable, Servant quarters, kitchen, pantry.	Munshi khana, separate, stable, servants quarcombined.
77	Do. ..	Chiti Dill	1 large, 1 small room, 2 bath rooms, 1 pautry.	Out houses and kitchen, stable.	Combined one block.
78	Do. ..	Gunjial	1 large, 1 small room, 2 bath rooms, 1 pantry.	Kitchen, out-houses, Munshi khana.	All these are in one compound.
79	Do. ..	Mitha Tiwana.	1 large, 1 small room, 1 bath room, 1 pantry.	Munshi khana, stable, kitchen.	In one compound.
80	Do. ..	Hadali	1 large, 1 small room, 2 bath rooms.	Stable, kitchen, &c. ..	In one compound. No Munshi khana.
81	Do. ..	Girot ..	1 large, 1 small room, 2 bath rooms. 1 1 pantry.	Out houses, kitchen ..	One block.
82	Nazul building maintained by Dis-Board.	Khabakki.	1 large, 2 small rooms, 1 pantry, 1 bath room.	Munshi Khana, stable, kitcehn, servant quarter.	Stable, kitchen, &c., one block, Munshi khana separate buildings.
83	Do. ..	Sadhi ..	6 large rooms, 3 bath roms, 1 pantry.	Munshi khana, old and new, stable and kitchen, sarai.	Munshi khana old and new, sarai each separate, combined cook house and stable.
84	Railway	Sargodha	3 main rooms, 4 side rooms, 4 bath rooms, Two main rooms are meant for officers and 3rd for subordinates.	There are 4 out-houses with two stables adjoining to them. One separate kitchen.	
85	Do. ..	Khushab	One room for officers one for subordinates, and six verandahs.	One cook house and three units out-houses.	
86	Do. ..	Gunjial	One room for officer, one for subordinates and six verandahs.	One cook house and three units out-house.	

TABLE 30.—POLYMETRICAL TABLE OF DISTANCES OF SHAHPUR DISTRICT CHECKED WITH SURVEY MAP.

Published by the Commissioner, Rawalpindi Division, and issued under the Authority of the Local Government.

NOTE.—Distances measured from Tehsil Building or if none from Rest House or if none from Centre of Village.

	Shahpur	Faruka	Jhawarian	Nihang	Sahiwal	Wadhi	Khushab	Adhi Sargal	Girot	Gunjial	Hadali	Jabba	Jabbi	Jaura	Katha Sagral	Kathwai	Kha bbaki	Keri Golewali	Kund	Mitha Tiwana	Naushera	Nurpur	Rajar	Sakesar	Sodhi	Uchhali	Warchha	Pail	Bandial	Bhera	Bhalwal	Chak Ramdas	Hazara Kalan	Kot Moman	Laksin	Miani	Midh Ranjah	Phularwan	Sarogdha	Bhagtanwala	Dharema	Kirana	Mithalak	Sillanwali	Shah Nikdur
SHAHPUR TEHSIL.																																													
Shahpur Sadar																																													
Faruka	30																																												
Jhawarian	11	41																																											
Nihang	32	8	43																																										
Sahiwal	22	8	33	10																																									
Wadhi	10	20	21	22	12																																								
KHUSHAB TEHSIL.																																													
Khushab	9	39	20	41	31	19																																							
Adhi Sargal	41	47	52	49	39	39	32																																						
Girot	17	16	29	18	8	8	15	31																																					
Gunjial	38	68	49	70	60	48	29	10	44																																				
Hadali	19	49	30	51	41	29	10	22	25	17																																			
Jabba	30	60	41	62	52	40	28	60	43	54	38																																		
Jabbi	25	55	36	57	47	35	16	31	28	15	10	35																																	
Jaura	30	16	41	6	8	20	28	44	13	41	38	56	41																																
Katha Sagral	17	47	28	49	39	27	15	47	30	44	25	13	25	43																															
Kathwai	32	62	43	64	54	42	23	45	38	35	24	15	20	51	27																														
Khabbaki	44	74	55	76	66	54	35	55	50	47	36	9	32	63	19	12																													
Keri Golewali	43	73	54	75	45	53	34	22	37	12	24	45	17	50	42	32	36																												
Kund	21	51	32	53	43	31	12	30	27	22	11	28	7	40	18	13	20	24																											
Mitha Tiwana	24	30	35	32	22	22	15	17	14	14	5	41	11	27	30	26	33	26	13																										
Naushera	45	75	56	77	67	55	36	58	51	48	37	18	30	64	23	13	8	28	26	36																									
Nurpur	45	34	56	36	26	35	44	23	27	33	34	72	43	20	57	55	62	45	42	29	68																								
Rajar	8	38	19	40	30	18	10	42	25	39	20	22	30	38	9	33	28	44	22	25	31	52																							
Sakesar	52	82	63	84	74	62	43	31	58	21	44	33	26	71	47	20	24	12	33	35	16	54	53																						
Sodhi	42	72	53	74	64	52	33	55	48	45	34	10	30	61	15	10	4	36	23	36	8	65	24	24																					
Uchhali	44	74	55	76	66	54	35	39	50	29	36	25	32	63	31	12	16	20	25	38	8	62	39	8	16																				
Warchha	34	64	45	66	56	44	25	17	28	7	15	43	8	41	33	28	28	9	15	14	32	40	35	16	38	12																			
Pail	26	56	37	58	48	36	24	56	39	53	34	6	34	52	9	26	15	51	25	39	21	68	18	37	13	29	41																		
Bandial	43	73	54	75	65	53	34	13	49	5	22	58	18	44	49	40	52	15	25	19	42	36	44	24	48	32	10	63																	
BHALWAL TEHSIL.																																													
Bhera	30	60	19	62	52	40	39	71	47	68	49	60	55	60	47	62	74	73	51	54	75	75	38	82	72	74	64	56	73																
Bhalwal	24	51	20	53	43	34	33	65	41	62	43	54	49	54	41	56	68	67	45	48	69	69	32	76	66	68	58	50	67	15															
Chak Ramdas	19	49	8	51	41	29	28	60	36	57	38	49	44	49	36	51	63	62	40	43	64	64	27	71	61	63	53	45	62	11	12														
Hazara Kalan	53	72	49	76	66	63	62	94	70	91	72	83	78	83	70	85	97	96	74	77	98	98	61	105	95	97	87	86	96	34	29	41													
Kot Moman	34	55	30	57	47	44	43	75	51	72	53	64	59	64	51	66	78	77	55	58	79	73	42	86	76	78	68	60	77	23	11	22	19												
Laksin	42	57	45	59	49	52	51	83	59	80	61	72	67	72	59	74	86	85	63	66	87	87	50	94	84	86	76	68	85	38	25	37	16	15											
Miani	40	70	29	72	62	50	49	81	57	78	59	70	65	70	57	72	84	83	61	64	85	85	48	92	82	84	74	66	83	10	25	21	32	28	43										
Midh Ranjha	47	67	43	69	59	57	56	88	64	85	66	77	72	77	64	79	91	90	68	71	92	92	55	99	89	91	81	73	90	36	23	35	6	13	10	35									
Phularwan	41	71	30	73	63	51	50	82	58	79	60	71	66	71	58	73	85	84	62	65	86	88	49	93	83	85	75	67	84	11	10	22	26	12	27	21	25								
SARGODHA TEHSIL.																																													
Sargodha	19	31	22	33	23	20	28	60	31	57	38	49	44	31	36	51	63	62	40	43	64	49	27	71	61	63	53	45	62	35	20	32	42	24	26	45	36	30							
Bhagtanwala	31	47	33	49	39	36	40	72	47	69	50	61	56	52	48	64	75	74	52	55	76	65	39	83	73	75	65	57	74	34	21	33	26	11	10	44	20	23	16						
Dharema	11	22	2	31	21	21	20	52	28	49	30	41	36	29	28	43	55	54	32	35	56	47	19	63	53	55	45	37	54	44	24	30	47	27	31	51	41	34	8	21					
Kirana	27	25	30	41	31	28	36	68	39	65	46	57	52	39	44	59	71	70	48	51	72	57	35	79	69	71	61	53	70	43	28	40	50	32	34	53	44	38	8	22	16				
Mithalak	21	39	23	41	31	28	30	62	38	59	40	51	46	39	38	53	65	64	42	45	66	66	29	73	63	65	55	47	64	27	12	23	35	16	20	37	30	22	8	10	11	16			
Sillanwali	41	9	44	17	17	29	50	56	25	79	60	71	66	25	58	73	85	84	62	40	86	43	49	91	83	85	75	67	84	57	42	54	64	46	48	67	58	52	22	38	30	16	30		
Shah Nikdur	59	27	62	35	35	47	67	74	44	97	78	89	84	43	76	91	103	102	80	58	94	61	67	109	101	103	93	83	77	75	60	72	82	64	66	85	76	70	40	56	48	34	48	18	

Commissioner,
Rawalpindi Division.

A. C. MACNABB,
Deputy Commissioner,
Shahpur District, Sargodha.
5th August 1927.

A. N. SAVARA,
Executive Engineer,
Shahpur Provincial Division.
15th August 1927.

W. WHITBURN, MAJOR,
District Engineer,
Shahpur District Board.

TABLE 31.—LIST OF POST OFFICES.

Head Office, Sargodha, 2nd class.

Sub-Offices.	Branch Offices.
1	2
Sargodha, H. O. ..	Anandpore Chak 45-S. B.
	Chak 29-S. B. Angadpur.
	Chak 28-S. B.
	Chak 49-S. B.
	Chak 40-S. B.
	Chak 75-S. B.
	Chak 84-S. B.
	Chak 88-N. B.
	Chak 98-S. B.
	Chak 101-S. B.
	Chak 119-S. B.
	Chak 120-S. B.
	Dharema.
	Gobindgarh (Chak 31-S. B.).
	Gurdaspura (Chak 30-S. B.).
	Hundewali R. S.
	Hargobindpur (Chak 34-S. B.).
	Mahmudabad (Chak 52-N. B.).
	Mangtanwala (Chak 42-S. B.).
	Mitha Lak.
	Pindi Chima (Chak 36-S. B.).
	Ranjitpura (Chak 38-S. B.).
	Sargodha Remount Depôt.
	Shampur (Chak 130-S. B.).
	Shergadi (Chak 115-S. B.)
	Tilkan Pahari (Chak 126-S. B.).
Bhagtanwala, S. O. ..	Chak 24-S. B.
	Chak Nahrwala.
	Kot Paira Ram (Chak 72).
	Laluwali Bungalow.
Bhalwal, S. O. ..	Bhabra.
	Laliani.
	Midh Ranjha.
	Marulianwala.
	Takhat Hazara.
	Wan.
Bhera, S. O. ..	Alipur.
Gunjial, S. O. ..	Muhalla Pirachianwala.
	Warchha Mandi.

Sub-Offices.	Branch Offices.
1	2
Jhawarian, S. O. ..	—
Khushab, S. O. ..	Bandial.
	Dhak.
	Girote.
	Hadali.
	Hamoka.
	Jabbi.
	Joya.
	Katha Misrah.
	Katha Saghral.
	Khura.
	Kund.
	Nalli.
	Padhrar.
	Pail.
	Rajar.
	Tibba Qaimdin.
Kot Moman, S. O. ..	—
Miani, S. O. ..	—
Mitha Tiwana, S. O. ..	Roda.
Nurpur, S. O. ..	Jamali.
Naushehra, S. O. ..	Angah.
	Kufri.
	Sabhral.
	Uchhali.
Phullarwan, S. O. ..	Salam.
Sahiwal, S. O. ..	Jahanian Shah.
	Jaura.
	Nihang.
	Sial Sharif.
Sardarpur, S. O. ..	Chak Ramdas.
	Kot Hakam Khan.
	Nurpur Noon.
	Sher Muhammadwala.
Sargodha City, S. O. ..	—
Shahpur Sadr, S. O. ..	Bakhar Bar.
	Birbal.
	Jahanabad.
	Kalra.
	Khowjabad.
	Chachar.
	Kot Bhai Khan.
	Kandan.
	Mangowal.
	Sabowal.
	Wadhi.
	Wijh.
Shahpur City, S. O. ..	—
Sillanwali, S. O. ..	Dera.
	Faruka.
	Shah Nikdur R. S.
	Sobhaga R. S.
Sodhi, S. O. ..	Khabakki.

TABLE 32.—WORKING OF POST OFFICES.

SUPPLIED BY THE POSTMASTER, GENERAL, PUNJAB AND NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE, AND DEPUTY ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL, POST OFFICES AND TELEGRAPHS, DELHI.

Description of work.	Average 1891-92 to 1895-96.	Average 1896-97 to 1900-01.	Average 1901-02 to 1905-06.	Average 1906-07 to 1910-11.	Average 1911-12 to 1915-16.	Average 1916-17 to 1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Letter mail articles received for delivery.	726,965	963,123	1,707,092	2,482,522	3,231,405	3,521,419	32,784	3,365,180	3,768,908	3,492,476
3. Money-orders, numbers issued.	9,826	14,572	33,616	57,257	81,979	82,581	90,421	83,191	84,706	87,690
3. Money-orders, numbers paid.*	8,378	19,128	25,715	32,086	49,776	66,786	6,167	49,990	49,932	51,401

Description of work.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1. Letter mail articles received for delivery.	2,847,598	3,037,164	1,889,591	2,010,687	1,950,107	2,407,852	1,917,006	2,520,437		
2. Money orders, numbers issued.	90,599	93,829	Not available.	102,964	105,070	101,230	97,247	89,865		
3. Money-orders, numbers paid.*	58,723	57,548	Not available	63,634	68,751	72,632	71,732	73,714		

*Exclusive of data for May 1891 to March 1892, June 1892, April 1893, June 1893 to February 1894, May 1894 and December 1894 which are not available

TABLE 33.—DISTRIBUTION LIST OF GOVERNMENT OFFICERS.

The list of Deputy Commissioners given at page 52 of the revised edition of the Gazetteer is brought up to date by the following :—

Name of Officer.	From	To
1	2	3
A. Bridges, Esquire	1st December 1893	9th April 1896.
Lt. P. S. M. Burlton	10th April 1896	4th August 1896.
A. Bridges, Esquire	5th August 1896	19th January 1897.
J. G. Lorimer, Esquire	20th January 1897	5th March 1897.
Lt.-Col. H. P. P. Leigh	6th March 1897	23rd July 1897.
Lt. A. C. Elliott	24th July 1897	16th November 1897.
E. B. Steedman, Esquire	17th November 1897	28th February 1898.
C. L. Dundas, Esquire	1st March 1898	29th May 1899.
M. S. D. Butler, Esquire	30th May 1899	28th August 1899.
C. L. Dundas, Esquire	29th August 1899	1st October 1901.
Q. Q. Henriques, Esquire	2nd October 1901	3rd December 1901.
J. R. Drummond, Esquire	4th December 1901	17th June 1902.
B. H. Bird, Esquire	18th June 1902	28th July 1902.
J. R. Drummond, Esquire	29th July 1902	18th June 1903.
B. N. Bosworth-Smith, Esquire	19th June 1903	29th July 1903.
J. R. Drummond, Esquire	30th July 1903	6th September 1903.
B. N. Bosworth-Smith, Esquire	7th September 1903	23rd November 1903.
C. H. Atkins, Esquire	24th November 1903	8th November 1905.
L. Lakhpat Rai	9th November 1905	19th December 1905.
P. L. Barker, Esquire	20th December 1905	18th February 1908.
Captain J. C. C. Angelo	19th February 1908	30th October 1908.
L. French, Esquire	31st October 1908	18th January 1910.
V. Conolly, Esquire	19th January 1910	24th February 1910.
P. D. Agnew, Esquire	25th February 1910	2nd April 1910.
H. E. A. Wakefield, Esquire	3rd April 1910	12th April 1912.
Major A. J. O'Brien	13th April 1912	14th December 1912.
C. F. Strickland, Esquire	15th December 1912	1st January 1913.
Major A. J. O'Brien	2nd January 1913	12th March 1914.
J. A. Ferguson, Esquire	13th March 1914	17th December 1914.

TABLE 33.—DISTRIBUTION LIST OF GOVERNMENT OFFICERS—CONCLD.

The list of Deputy Commissioners given at page 52 of the revised edition of the Gazetteer is brought up to date by the following :—

Name of Officer.	From	To
1	2	3
C. H. Atkins, Esquire..	18th December 1914	23rd January 1916.
J. A. Ferguson, Esquire	24th January 1916	13th April 1916.
B. T. Gibson, Esquire	14th April 1916	10th September 1918.
M. S. Leigh, Esquire ..	11th September 1918	10th October 1918.
B. T. Gibson, Esquire..	11th October 1918	29th March 1919.
H. H. Jenkyns, Esquire	30th March 1919	4th June 1920.
C. King Esquire	5th June 1920	18th July 1920
H. H. Jenkyns, Esquire	19th July 1920	17th June 1921.
C. King, Esquire	18th June 1921	29th July 1921.
H. H. Jenkyns, Esquire	30th July 1921	23rd February 1922.
C. M. G. Ogilvie, Esquire	24th February 1922	8th November 1922.
Ram Chandra, Esquire	9th November 1922	11th December 1922.
B. Dalip Singh	12th December 1922	26th December 1922.
C. M. G. Ogilvie, Esquire	27th December 1922	3rd June 1923.
T. B. Deeks, Esquire ..	4th June 1923	13th June 1923.
C. M. G. Ogilvie, Esquire	14th June 1923	30th June 1923.
Ram Chandra, Esquire	1st July 1923	7th July 1923.
T. B. Deeks, Esquire	8th July 1923	17th December 1923.
A C. Macnabb, Esquire	18th December 1923	11th June 1928.
H. D. Bhanot, Esquire	12th June 1928	7th September 1930.
P. N. Thapar, Esquire, I.C.S.	8th September 1930	7th October 1930.
H. D. Bhanot, Esquire, I.C.S.	8th October 1930	10th February 1931.
I. E. Jones, Esquire, I.C.S.	11th February 1931	27th August 1931.
S. Ujagar Singh, B.A., LL.B., P. C. S.	28th August 1931	14th October 1931.
I. E. Jones, Esquire, I.C.S.	15th October 1931	31st July 1932
H. P. Tollinton, Esquire, I.C.S. ..	1st August 1932	31st August 1932.
I. E. Jones, Esquire, I.C.S.	1st September 1932	2nd February 1933.
K. B. Syed Bunyad Hussain, P.C.S.	3rd February 1933	10th April 1933.
James Read, Esquire, I.C.S.	11th April 1933	..

TABLE 33.—DISTRIBUTION LIST OF GOVERNENT OFFICERS—CONCLD.

DATA FOR VILLAGE OFFICERS ARE SUPPLIED BY THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER; THE REMAINING FIGURES ARE TAKEN FROM THE LATEST DISTRIBUTION LISTS OF PUNJAB COMMISSION, TAHSILDARS AND NAIB-TAHSILDARS AND KANUNGOS AND PATWARIS AND FROM THE CIVIL LIST.

	Total.	Head-quarters.	Tahsils. Shahpur.	Bhalwal.	Khushab.	Sargodha.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
EXECUTIVE AND REVENUE.						
Assistant or Extra Assistant Commissioners.	7	6	1	..	..	..
Tahsildars	4	..	1	1	1	1
Naib-Tahsildars	7	..	1	2	2	2
JUDICIAL.						
Sub-Judges	5	3	1	1	..	..
VILLAGE REVENUE STAFF.						
District Kanungos ..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Office Kanungos ..	6	2	1	1	1	1
Field Kanungos	17	..	4	5	4	4
Patwaris and Assistant Patwaris.	298	..	76	79	83	60
VILLAGE OFFICERS.						
Zaildars	64	..	11	15	23	15
Inamdars	54	..	11	11	15	17
Lambardars	1,518	..	265	570	332	351
Chaukidars	1,072	..	222	271	256	323

TABLE 33.—DISTRIBUTION LIST OF GOVERNMENT OFFICERS.

LIST OF HONORARY MAGISTRATES AND HONORARY SUB-JUDGES IN THE SHAHPUR DISTRICT CORRECTED UP-TO-DATE.

TABLE 33.—DISTRIBUTION LIST OF GOVERNMENT OFFICERS—CONCLUDED.

LIST OF HONORARY MAGISTRATES AND HONORARY SUB-JUDGES IN THE SHAHPUR DISTRICT.

Serial No.	Name of gentleman exercising Judicial powers.	Nature of jurisdiction exercised.			Local area of jurisdiction.
		Criminal powers.	Civil powers.	Powers exercised as Bench (section 15 of Criminal Procedure Code).	
1	Umar Hayat Khan Tiwana, The Hon'ble Honorary Colonel Nawab Malik Sir, of Kalra, K.C.I.E., C.B.E., M.V.O.	1st Class, 25th May 1903	..	..	Shahpur District.
2	Muhammad Hayat Mian Qureshi, K.B., C.I.E. of Sabowal.	1st Class, 27th October 1915.	..	..	Ditto.
3	Khizar Hayat Khan, Tiwana, Honorary Captain, Nawabzada Malik, O.B.E. of Kalra.	1st Class	..	..	Ditto.
4	Sher Muhammad Khan, Nun, K. B. of Kot Hakim Khan.	II Class, 6th November 1909.	..	..	Ditto.
5	Sardar Khan, Nun, Captain Malik ..	II Class, 19th May 1914	..	..	Ditto.
6	Radha Kishen Chaudhri of Sahiwal ..	II Class, 9th September 1916.	1,000	..	Nurpur Thana, Sargodha and Shahpur Tahsils.
7	Muhammad Sher Khan, Tiwana, Honorary Lieutenant Malik, K. B. of Mitha Tiwana.	II Class, 2nd February 1925.	1,000	..	Khushab Tahsil.
8	1. Saleh Muhammad, Mian, Zaildar of Chaukera.	Ditto ..	1,000	14th April 1926 ..	
	2. Harbans Singh S. B. of Sargodha ..	Ditto ..	1,000	14th April 1916 ..	
	3. Wusat Ali Khan, Agha, K.S., Chak 56-S.B., Tahsil Sargodha.	Ditto ..	1,000	7th June 1921.	

	4. Mohkam Chand Pensioned Jemadar of Chak 42-S. B., Tahsil Sargodha.	Ditto ..	1,000	17th August 1927 ..	2nd Class (Bench) Sargodha Tahsil.
	5. Sarfraz Khan Pensioned Jemadar of Chak No. 39-N. B.	Ditto ..	1,000	17th August 1927 ..	
	6. Khursiad Alam Chaudhri Zaildar of Chak 36-S. B.	Ditto ..	1,000	10th July 1928 ..	
9	1. Fazal Ilahi, Shaikh of Bhera ..	Ditto ..	1,000	7th May 1890 ..	
	2. Pir Badshah, Sayyed of Bhera ..	Ditto ..	1,000	28th March 1916 ..	
	3. Ali Haider, Sayyed of Alipur Sayadan ..	12th February 1930 ..	1,000	12th February 1930 ..	2nd Class Bench, City of Bhera.
	4. Fazal Haq, Shaikh of Bhera ..	Ditto ..	1,000	12th February 1930 ..	
	5. Suraj Kaul Malik of Bhera	Ditto ..	1,000	Ditto ..	
10	1. Fateh Khan Sardar Baloch of Sahiwal ..	Ditto ..	1,000	9th September 1916 ..	
	2. Ghulam Muhammad Shah Pir of Jahanian Shah.	Ditto ..	1,000	4th June 1919 ..	
	3. Kundan Lal, Vasdev, Lala of Sahiwal ..	Ditto ..	1,000	11th September 1928 ..	2nd Class Bench, Sahiwal Thana.
	4. Sahibzada Muhammad Saadullah Khan of Sial Sharif.	Ditto ..	1,000	20th July 1931 ..	
11	1. Ghulam Muhammad Khan Wadhal, Honorary Captain K.B.S.B., Malik, M. B. E.	Ditto ..	1,000	4th April 1917 ..	
	2. Tara Chand Kakar, R. S. Malik ..	Ditto ..	1,000	25th March 1925 ..	2nd Class Bench, Khushab Tahsil excluding the Nurpur Thana.
	3. Muhammad Amir Khan Sardar, Zaildar of Khushab.	Ditto ..	1,000	25th March 1925 ..	
	4. Zaman Khan, Captain Malik M. C. of Wahir.	Ditto ..	1,000	14th June 1927 ..	
	5. Rang Shah Sayyed of Jalalpur ..	Ditto ..	1,000	14th June 1927 ..	

TABLE 34.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE (SHOWING PERSONS CONVICTED).

SUPPLIED BY DEPUTY COMMISSIONER.

Offence.	Section.	Average 1901—05.	Average 1906—10.	Average 1911—15.	Average 1916—20.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
(a) Offences under Indian Penal Code.											
Offences against public tranquility.	Indian Penal Code, Chapter VIII.	157	122	166	143	192	257	338	317	146	226
Murder	Indian Penal Code, Sections 302, 303.	30	11	20	21	34	20	34	18	12	36
Culpable homicide ..	Indian Penal Code, Section 304.	5	11	12	8	20	30	16	34	31	11
Hurt with aggravating circumstances.	Indian Penal Code, Section 325-331, 333.	28	60	93	67	88	112	98	82	99	115
Rape	Indian Penal Code, Section 376.	1	..	1	3	5	4	8	10	2	4
Theft	Indian Penal Code, Sections 379-382, 401.	114	170	167	94	127	115	159	148	133	145
Robbery and dacoity ..	Indian Penal Code, Sections 392-400, 402.	11	7	10	8	19	25	21	23	11	22

Receiving stolen property ..	Indian Penal Code, Sections 411-414.	47	47	66	24	40	37	34	24	26	31
Other offences against Indian Penal Code.	..	363	350	480	374	435	488	546	576	485	427
(b) Proceedings under Criminal Procedure Code.											
Security for keeping the peace.	Criminal Procedure Code, Section 107.	811	1,749	1,183	1,021	567	763	1,198	404	355	391
Security for good behaviour	Criminal Procedure Code, Section 110.	192	83	113	90	40	62	57	198	239	110
(c) Offences under special and Local Laws.											
Offences under Canal Act ..	..	22	129	73	58	52	42	40	23	15	2
Cantonment Act ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Excise Act	..	3	7	7	2	5	..	2	3	7	7
Forest Act	..	37	56	22	18	8	38	28	9	31	46
Municipalities Act ..	..	53	24	7	30	22	19	1	35	67	88
Police Act	..	251	270	280	294	142	84	46	123	97	100
Salt and Saltpetre Act ..	..	2	1	..	1	2	..	..	1	..	..
Other Local and Special Laws.	..	113	136	126	135	149	174	244	275	274	374
TOTAL PERSONS CONVICTED.	..	2,240	3,233	2,826	2,391	1,947	2,270	2,862	2,303	2,030	2,135
TOTAL PERSONS UNDER-TRIAL.	..	7,338	10,465	9,704	8,699	8,067	7,338	9,026	8,202	7,807	7,947
TOTAL CASES BROUGHT TO TRIAL.	..	2,637	3,717	3,618	3,353	3,327	2,799	2,857	3,170	3,131	3,185

TABLE 34.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE (SHOWING PERSONS CONVICTED)—CONCLUDED.

SUPPLIED BY DEPUTY COMMISSIONER.

Offence.	Section.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
1	2	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
(a) Offences under Indian Penal Code.—concld.											
Offences against public tranquility.	Indian Penal Code, Chapter VIII.	319	214	152	106	187	111				
Murder	Indian Penal Code, Sections 302, 303.	77	29	45	43	55	34				
Culpable homicide ..	Indian Penal Code, Section 304.	36	21	30	19	6	84				
Hurt with aggravating circumstances.	Indian Penal Code, Sections 325-331, 333.	111	87	76	142	87	..				
Rape	Indian Penal Code, Section 376.	4	2	3	2	3	14				
Theft	Indian Penal Code, Sections 379-382, 401.	172	154	121	147	152	159				
Robbery and dacoity ..	Indian Penal Code, Sections 392-400, 402.	14	1	4	50	41	21				

Receiving stolen property ..	Indian Penal Code, Sections 411-414.	47	40	29	56	33	73				
Other offences against Indian Penal Code.	..	586	550	519	446	466	668				
(*b*) *Proceedings under Criminal Procedure Code.*											
Security for keeping the peace.	Criminal Procedure Code, Section 107.	492	432	471	565	320	423				
Security for good behaviour	Criminal Procedure Code, Section 110.	97	78	81	114	228	358				
(*c*) *Offences under Special and Local Laws.*											
Offences under Canal Act ..	..	85	27	61	61	40	38				
Cantonments Act ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Excise Act	..	9	12	5	6	30	25				
Forest Act	..	46	41	84	90	65	4				
Municipalities Act ..	..	54	35	36	15	196	330				
Police Act	..	141	99	94	68	152	134				
Salt and Saltpetre Act ..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..				
Other Local and Special Laws.	..	203	300	457	669	836	636				
TOTAL PERSONS CONVICTED.	..	2,493	2,122	2,269	2,599	2,900	3,112				
TOTAL PERSONS UNDER-TRIAL.	..	8,067	7,966	7,351	7,372	8,783	9,969				
TOTAL CASES BROUGHT TO TRIAL.	..	3,141	3,004	2,986	3,204	4,258	4,697				

TABLE 35.—CIVIL JUSTICE.

SUPPLIED BY THE DISTRICT JUDGE.

YEAR.	Suits for money or movable property.				Title and other suits.							
	Contract in writing. Registered.	*Contract in writing.* Unregistered.	Other suits.	Total.	Suits for possession or recovery of movable property other than pre-emption suits and suits between mortgagor and mortgagee for possession.	Suits to establish a right to pre-emption.	Mortgage suits, *e.g.*, for foreclosure or redemption, &c., and other suits for possession by mortgagor or mortgagee.	Suits relating to religious and other endowments.	Any other suits not included in the foregoing columns.	Total.	Grand Total.	Number of suits shown in column 5, which were brought by bankers and shop-keepers against agriculturists.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Average 1901-05 ..	45	3,107	882	4,034	265	336	121	..	149	871	4,905	2,671
Average 1906-10 ..	34	2,511	874	3,419	294	163	132	1	208	798	4,217	1,741
Average 1911—15	23	1,648	995	2,666	271	195	90	..	245	801	3,467	1,275
Average 1916—20	36	1,946	2,063	4,045	242	156	30	..	237	665	4,710	1,952
1921	21	1,928	1,588	3,537	283	194	31	..	320	828	4,365	1,255
1922	32	1,450	2,624	4,106	340	200	24	3	330	897	5,003	1,664
1923	26	1,515	1,724	3,265	327	123	11	..	181	642	3,907	857
1924	17	2,405	281	2,703	222	131	29	..	189	571	3,274	742
1925	28	8,351	843	9,222	371	124	22	1	214	732	9,954	3,878
1926	27	3,709	266	4,002	321	159	16	1	314	811	4,813	2,032
1927	19	3,597	1,555	5,171	209	172	29	..	298	708	5,879	2,097
1928	47	6,276	517	6,840	266	109	13	..	331	719	7,559	2,811
1929	21	4,808	352	5,181	206	96	38	1	234	575	5,756	2,247
1930	24	5,909	414	6,347	133	75	16	..	207	431	6,778	2,682
1931	734	6,130	278	7,142	132	62	25	..	213	432	7,574	2,879
1932	27	7,459	149	7,635	153	64	49	..	277	543	8,178	
1933												
1934												
1935												

NOTE.—Column 10 includes (*a*) suits for specific relief other than suit shown in columns 6 to 8; (*b*) matrimonial suits; (*c*) testamentary suits; (*d*) other suits.

TABLE 36.—REVENUE COURT AND OFFICERS' CASES.

LAND REVENUE REPORT, STATEMENT.

Year.	Revenue Cases (including execution of decree.)								
	Revenue Court cases under the Tenancy Act.	Revenue Officers' cases under the Tenancy Act.	Revenue Officers' cases under the Land Revenue Act.	Revenue Officer's cases under the Land Alienation Act.	Cases under the Redemption of Mortgage Act.	Miscellaneous Revenue Officers' cases.	Total Revenue cases.	Number of cases pending.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Average 1900-01 to 1904-05 ..	498	323	1,411	19	..	433	2,684		
Average 1905-06 to 1909-10 ..	490	304	2,181	36	..	863	3,874	..	
Average 1910-11 to 1914-15 ..	701	220	3,251	110	..	1,816	6,098	..	
Average 1915-16 to 1919-20 ..	411	124	2,154	125	..	2,597	5,411	..	
1921-22	398	215	2,817	34	..	1,555	5,019	..	
1922-23	506	161	2,141	71	..	1,135	4,014	..	
1923-24	426	188	1,634	139	..	1,463	3,850	..	
1924-25	419	185	1,734	46	..	2,575	4,959	..	
1925-26	468	269	2,078	33	..	3,020	5,868	..	
1926-27	576	202	2,515	28	36	2,299	5,656	638	
1927-28	486	209	2,714	30	33	3,393	6,865	823	
1928-29	451	268	2,618	23	54	2,124	5,538	806	
1929-30	447	125	2,634	29	44	2,037	5,316	749	
1930-31	385	166	2,599	14	26	1,880	5,070	1,239	
1931-32	555	119	1,537	30	25	1,350	3,616	671	
1932-33									
1933-34									
1934-35									
1935-36									
1936-37									
1937-38									

TABLE 37.—

REGISTRATION REPORT,

Year.	Registrations affecting immovable property, Book I. Compulsory. Instrument of sale or exchange of value of Rs. 100 or upwards.	Compulsory. Instrument of mortgage of value of Rs. 100 or upwards.	Compulsory. All other instruments compulsorily registered.	Compulsory. Total.	Optional.	Total compulsory and optional.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Average 1901-05	492	410	208	1,110	216	1,326
Average 1906—10	753	490	196	1,439	151	1,590
Average 1911—15	752	569	242	1,563	57	1,620
Average 1916—20	867	406	242	1,515	35	1,550
1921	987	454	254	1,695	16	1,711
1922	982	547	244	1,773	31	1,804
1923	985	529	283	1,797	35	1,832
1924	798	542	305	1,645	59	1,704
1925	1,134	662	380	2,176	9	2,185
1926	995	635	384	2,014	17	2,031
1927	1,002	629	331	1,962	15	1,977
1928	1,024	565	304	1,893	13	1,906
1929	983	637	302	1,922	13	1,935
1930	1,060	766	326	2,152	7	2,159
1931	917	753	232	1,902	23	1,925
1932	1,139	798	412	2,349	18	2,367
1933						
1934						
1935						
1936						

NOTE.—Figures for the year 1901-02 are for the

REGISTRATION.

STATEMENT No. II.

REGISTRATION IN BOOK III.		REGISTRATIONS AFFECTING MOVABLE PROPERTY, BOOK IV.			Grand total columns 7, 8, 9 and 12.	REMARKS.
		Instruments of gift of movable property (*Section 123, clause (2), Transfer of Property Act 3*).				
Wills.	Written authorities to adopt other than those conferred by will.	Compulsory.	Optional.	Total.		
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
24	..	..	86	86	1,436	The Tahsildars and Naib-Tahsildars are *Ex-officio* Sub-Registrars of their respective Tahsils.
25	..	..	98	98	1,713	
26	..	..	88	88	1,734	
27	..	..	104	104	1,681	
45	..	1	105	106	1,862	
26	..	..	95	95	1,925	
35	..	..	105	105	1,972	
35	..	..	95	95	1,834	
29	..	..	124	124	2,338	
21	..	..	117	117	2,169	
36	..	1	142	143	2,156	
37	..	..	149	149	2,092	
33	..	..	128	128	2,096	
40	..	..	122	122	2,321	
26	1	..	114	114	2,066	
33	..	..	105	105	2,505	

financial year but from 1902 they are for the calendar year.

TABLE 38.—CULTIVATING

LAND REVENUE REPORT.

Year.	Details.			Total of Number of holdings.
1	2			3
Year of Settlement 1892-93.	Total cultivated area			118,320
	Area cultivated by owners and tenants			57,783
	Area cultivated by tenants free of rent, or at nominal rent			4,935
	Area cultivated by tenants paying rent.	With right of occupancy.	Paying at revenue rates with or without malikana	3,240
			Paying other cash rents	101
			Paying in kind with or without an adition in cash	974
		Without right of occupancy.	Paying at revenue rates with or without malikana	6,587
			Paying other cash rents	1,216
			Paying in kind with or without and addition in cash	43,484
1901-02.	Total cultivated area			161,050
	Area cultivated by owners and tenants			72,669
	Area cultivated by tenants free of rent, or at nominal rent			5,048
	Area cultivated by tenants paying rent.	With right of occupancy.	Paying at revenue rates with or without malikana	3,810
			Paying other cash rents	341
			Paying in kind with or without an addition in cash	1,144
		Without right of occupancy.	Paying at revenue rates with or without malikana	7,063
			Paying other cash rents	1,572
			Paying in kind with or without an addition in cash	69,403
1906-07.	Total cultivated area			193,369
	Area cultivated by owners and tenants			85,323
	Area cultivated by tenants free of rent, or at nominal rent			5,565
	Area cultivated by tenants paying rent.	With right of occupancy.	Paying at revenue rates with or without malikana	4,199
			Paying other cash rents	192
			Paying in kind with or without an addition in cash	998
		Without right of occupancy.	Paying at revenue rates with or without malikana	6,267
			Paying other cash rents	1,458
			Paying in kind with or without an additiop in cash	89,367

OCCUPANCY OF LAND.

STATEMENT II.

THE DISTRICT.	DETAIL BY TAHSILS.							
	Shahpur.		*Bhalwal.*		*Khushab.*		*Sargodha.*	
Area in acres.	Number of holdings.	Area in acres.	Number of holdings.	Area in acres.	Number of holdings.	Area in acres.	Number of holdings.	Area in acres.
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
626,563	29,267	205,445	50,057	219,919	38,996	201,199		
333,421	10,955	79,129	22,784	116,993	24,044	137,299		
7,517	1,147	1,882	3,194	4,018	594	1,617		
12,353	490	1,865	1,390	4,487	1,360	6,001		
587	25	95	70	465	6	27		
3,590	280	1,200	550	1,692	144	698		
21,027	90	532	5,034	13,254	1,463	7,241		
6,358	384	2,311	792	3,847	40	200		
241,710	15,896	118,431	16,243	75,163	11,345	48,116		
714,363	37,504	225,889	66,588	236,284	56,958	252,190		
351,272	13,240	76,257	29,817	119,451	29,612	155,564		
7,073	1,483	1,896	2,744	3,319	821	1,858		
11,918	578	1,098	1,688	5,194	1,544	5,626		
1,363	..		112	601	229	762		
3,720	308	1,036	643	1,951	193	733		
18,545	196	303	4,987	9,445	1,880	8,797		
6,970	700	2,825	814	3,898	58	247		
313,502	20,999	142,474	25,783	92,425	22,621	78,603		
1,072,426	46,254	267,261	68,004	252,849	66,783	260,935	12,328	291,381
546,247	15,201	94,794	28,964	126,362	37,441	159,951	3,717	165,140
8,431	1,409	620	2,758	3,169	1,377	2,745	21	1,897
11,543	527	350	1,753	4,757	1,893	6,377	26	59
1,044	62	456	110	463	11	107	9	18
3,763	198	1,056	557	1,892	243	815	..	..
16,145	265	812	4,408	8,236	1,592	7,080	2	17
13,534	234	709	720	3,848	41	201	463	8,776
471,719	28,358	168,464	28,734	104,122	24,185	83,659	8,090	115,474

TABLE 38.—CULTIVATING

LAND REVENUE REPORT,

Year.	Details.			Total of — Number of holdings.
1	2			3
1911-12.	Total cultivated area			231,919
	Area cultivated by owners			81,165
	Area cultivated by tenants free of rent, or at nominal rent			4,260
	Area cultivated by tenants paying rent.	With right of occupancy.	Paying at revenue rates with or without malikana	5,663
			Paying other cash rents	47
			Paying in kind with or without an addition in cash	963
		Without right of occupancy.	Paying at revenue rates with or without malikana	14,589
			Paying other cash rents	2,525
			Paying in kind with or without an addition in cash	122,707
1916-17.	Total cultivated area			259,101
	Area cultivated by owners			86,598
	Area cultivated by tenants free of rent, or at nominal rent			16,154
	Area cultivated by tenants paying rent.	With right of occupancy.	Paying at revenue rates with or without malikana	17,480
			Paying other cash rents	137
			Paying in kind with or without an addition in cash	1,023
		Without right of occupancy.	Paying at revenue rates with or without malikana	18,588
			Paying other cash rents	6,254
			Paying in kind with or without an addition in cash	112,867
1921-22.	Total cultivated area			266,851
	Area cultivated by owners			89,896
	Area cultivated by tenants free of rent			15,569
	Area cultivated by tenants paying rent.	1. Occupancy tenants at revenue rates with or without malikana		13,393
		2. Occupancy tenants at other cash rent		241
		3. Occupancy tenants paying grain batai		1,133
		1. Tenants at will at revenue rates as in No. 1		16,354
		2. Tenants at will at other cash rent		9,212
		3. Tenants at will paying grain batai		121,053

OCCUPANCY OF LAND—CONTINUED.

STATEMENT II.

THE DISTRICT.	DETAIL OF TAHSILS.							
	Shahpur.		*Bhalwal.*		*Khushab.*		*Sargodha.*	
Area in acres.	Number of holdings.	Area in acres.	Number of holdings.	Area in acres.	Number of holdings.	Area in acres.	Number of holdings.	Area in acres.
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1,218,542	53,946	269,256	77,937	323,258	68,298	293,752	31,738	332,276
471,896	14,444	63,353	21,504	96,049	35,590	177,062	9,627	135,432
7,500	1,441	1,556	1,306	2,308	1,493	3,587	20	49
27,146	819	3,445	2,938	16,147	1,893	7,538	13	16
266	15	131	32	135	..	..	..	..
2,956	292	862	448	1,362	223	732	..	..
71,494	245	1,001	9,725	32,565	2,141	9,954	2,478	27,974
15,478	1,427	8,487	426	1,831	233	1,046	439	4,114
621,806	35,263	190,421	41,558	172,861	26,725	93,833	19,161	164,691
1,277,323	53,736	267,682	83,344	340,658	89,093	325,466	32,928	343,517
432,409	15,248	62,228	21,280	96,285	42,152	193,610	7,918	80,286
13,724	2,661	1,514	3,406	2,037	9,265	7,015	822	3,158
195,212	744	2,605	5,685	44,249	2,195	6,056	8,856	142,302
448	100	420	20	27	17	1	..	..
3,286	258	823	470	1,286	278	1,098	17	79
69,789	1,461	8,450	12,667	36,155	1,216	5,560	3,244	19,624
34,703	1,973	10,866	2,627	11,693	425	1,703	1,229	10,441
527,752	31,291	180,776	37,189	148,926	33,545	110,423	10,842	87,627
1,348,870	52,538	254,773	81,998	340,694	97,897	393,498	34,418	359,905
509,672	14,915	64,621	22,768	99,721	42,125	222,526	10,088	122,804
19,015	1,892	1,909	2,715	1,833	9,729	9,046	1,233	6,227
120,036	730	2,350	5,298	43,701	2,013	6,021	5,352	67,964
2,867	44	71	41	147	24	33	132	2,616
3,467	254	706	524	1,207	355	1,554	..	..
57,545	1,549	6,983	10,450	19,262	1,349	6,082	3,006	25,218
59,641	2,152	13,144	5,207	29,319	328	907	1,525	16,271
576,627	31,002	164,989	34,995	145,504	41,974	147,329	13,082	118,805

TABLE 38.—CULTIVATING

LAND REVENUE REPORT,

YEAR.	DETAILS.			TOTAL OF Number of holdings.
1	2			3
1926-27.	Total cultivated area			287,698
	Area cultivated by owners			94,502
	Area cultivated by tenants free of rent, or at nominal rent			5,621
	AREA CULTIVATED BY TENANTS PAYING RENT.	WITH RIGHT OF OCCUPANCY.	Paying at Revenue rates with or without malikana	6,894
			Paying other cash rents	100
			Paying in kind with or without an addition in cash	1,119
		WITHOUT RIGHT OF OCCUPANCY.	Paying at Revenue rates with or without malikana	23,063
			Paying other cash rents	13,654
			Paying in kind with or without an addition in cash	131,745
1931-32.	Total cultivated area			305,149
	Area cultivated by owners			98,165
	Area cultivated by tenants free of rent, or at nominal rent			16,021
	AREA CULTIVATED BY TENANTS PAYING RENT.	WITH RIGHT OF OCCUPANCY.	Paying at Revenue rates with or without malikana	7,175
			Paying other cash rents	84
			Paying in kind with or without an addition in cash	1,212
		WITHOUT RIGHT OF OCCUPANCY.	Paying at Revenue rates with or without malikana	23,279
			Paying other cash rents	15,507
			Paying in kind with or without an addition in cash	143,706
1936-37.	Total cultivated area			
	Area cultivated by owners			
	Area cultivated by tenants free of rent, or at nominal rent			
	AREA CULTIVATED BY TENANTS PAYING RENT.	WITH RIGHT OF OCCUPANCY.	Paying at revenue rates with or without malikana	
			Paying other cash rents	
			Paying in kind with or without an addition in cash	
		WITHOUT RIGHT OF OCCUPANCY.	Paying at revenue rates with or without malikana	
			Paying other cash rents	
			Paying in kind with or without an addition in cash	

OCCUPANCY OF LAND—CONCLUDED.

STATEMENT II.

THE DISTRICT.	DETAIL OF TAHSILS.							
	Shahpur.		*Bhalwal.*		*Khushab.*		*Sargodha.*	
Area in acres.	Number of holdings.	Area in acres.	Number of holdings.	Area in acres.	Number of holdings.	Area in acres.	Number of holdings.	Area in acres.
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1,462,882	54,959	266,499	88,139	354,209	106,754	455,921	37,846	386,253
510,450	14,084	5,887	12,006	77,078	45,577	246,739	10,999	119,098
19,924	2,502	1,898	4,626	11,060	11,308	15,517	21	107
52,900	774	3,042	4,178	43,534	1,942	6,324	..	..
283	55	130	32	132	13	21	..	..
3,038	174	489	488	1,191	457	1,358	..	..
124,314	1,385	5,186	11,804	20,401	1,500	6,819	8,374	91,908
90,745	3,416	20,333	6,285	35,783	893	5,392	3,060	29,237
661,228	32,569	176,544	38,720	165,030	45,064	173,751	15,392	145,903
1,520,804	55,513	279,183	91,959	364,714	117,234	486,248	40,443	390,659
511,446	14,237	62,373	25,228	89,120	48,880	257,563	9,820	102,390
19,995	2,673	1,514	2,833	2,584	10,515	15,897	..	..
53,104	889	3,489	4,246	43,513	2,050	6,102	..	..
336	52	204	32	132	..	..	..	..
2,873	239	580	438	1,107	535	1,186	..	..
..								
117,284	2,071	6,261	11,701	16,669	1,586	7,582	7,921	86,772
105,132	3,564	19,922	7,224	43,480	850	5,645	3,869	36,085
710,634	31,798	184,840	40,257	168,109	52,817	192,273	18,833	165,412

TABLE 39.—FIXED LAND REVENUE.

LAND REVENUE REPORT, STATEMENT IV.

District or Tahsil.	Year.	Demand.	Collections.	Percentage on demand of collection.	Collections during current year on account of previous years.	Total of columns 4 and 6.	Remission on account of calamity of season sanctioned during the years.	
							On account of the current year.	On account of the former years.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
DISTRICT.	Average, 1891-92 to 1895-96.	5,19,994	4,90,861	94·3	12,074	5,02,935	2,769	208
	Average, 1896-97 to 1900-01.	5,64,722	4,63,558	82·1	30,169	4,93,727	92	18,029
	Average, 1901-02 to 1905-06.	5,66,930	4,91,180	86·63	31,185	5,22,365	95	89,358
	Average, 1906-07 to 1910-11.	5,13,411	4,57,764	89·16	27,102	4,84,866	9,908	21,702
	Average, 1911-12 to 1915-16.	4,18,253	3,73,152	89·21	20,556	3,93,708	4	395
	Average, 1916-17 to 1920-21.	4,82,220	4,23,137	87·74	26,562	4,49,699	231	..
	1921-22 ..	4,94,305	4,71,971	95·48	1,04,131	5,76,102	1,677	..
	1922-23 ..	4,97,055	4,88,583	98·30	48,794	5,37,377	81	..
	1923-24 ..	5,00,867	4,97,366	99·30	21,102	5,18,468	..	..
	1924-25 ..	5,06,961	4,98,338	98·30	10,334	5,08,672	203	4,351
	1925-26 ..	5,12,315	5,03,353	98·45	10,066	5,13,419	..	3,433
	1926-27 ..	5,13,360	5,06,752	98·71	14,897	5,21,649	..	..
	1927-28 ..	5,14,966	4,98,158	96·74	2,724	5,00,882	..	10,897
	1928-29 ..	5,16,902	4,62,107	89·39	7,346	4,69,453	29,173	1,845
	1929-30 ..	5,24,575	4,21,688	80·39	21,639	4,43,327	90,224	4,878
	1930-31 ..	5,22,912	3,66,368	70·06	2,544	3,68,912	97,597	7,395
	1931-32 ..	5,22,026	4,62,968	88·69	28,524	4,91,492	1,870	2,720
	1932-33 ..							
	1933-34 ..							
	1934-35 ..							
	1935-36 ..							

TABLE 39.—FIXED LAND REVENUE—CONTINUED.

LAND REVENUE REPORT, STATEMENT IV.

District or Tahsil.	Year.	Demand.	Collections.	Percentage on demand of collection.	Collections during current year on account of previous years.	Total of columns 4 and 6.	Remissions on account of calamity of season sanctioned during the year.	
							On account of the current year.	On account of the former years.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
TAHSIL SHAHPUR.	Average, 1901-02 to 1905-06.	1,74,111	1,65,541	95·07	2,141	1,67,682	..	6,656
	Average, 1906-07 to 1910-11.	1,57,916	1,46,913	93·03	1,185	1,48,098	6,005	48
	Average, 1911-12 to 1915-16.	1,49,076	1,42,477	95·58	1,658	1,44,135	4	356
	Average, 1916-17 to 1920-21.	1,54,319	1,40,155	90·82	5,666	1,45,821	29	..
	1921-22 ..	1,54,901	1,45,772	94·11	17,105	1,62,877	..	..
	1922-23 ..	1,56,267	1,49,533	95·69	12,627	1,62,160	..	..
	1923-24 ..	1,57,436	1,56,624	99·42	13,410	1,70,034	..	..
	1924-25 ..	1,59,032	1,55,759	97·94	3,960	1,59,719	..	..
	1925-26 ..	1,59,592	1,58,995	99·65	3,780	1,62,775	..	97
	1926-27 ..	1,60,024	1,59,265	99·52	1,678	1,60,943	..	..
	1927-28 ..	1,61,081	1,60,733	99·78	229	1,60,962	..	177
	1928-29 ..	1,62,064	1,42,737	88·07	103	1,42,840	18,115	..
	1929-30 ..	1,66,645	1,19,118	71·48	9	1,19,127	46,402	..
	1930-31 ..	1,66,590	1,25,855	75·55	123	1,25,978	33,660	..
	1931-32 ..	1,66,529	1,57,270	94·32	5,919	1,63,189	1,573	..
	1932-33 ..							
	1933-34 ..							
	1934-35 ..							
	1935-36 ..							
	1936-37 ..							
	1937-38 ..							

TABLE 39.—FIXED LAND REVENUE—CONTINUED.

LAND REVENUE REPORT, STATEMENT IV.

District or Tahsil.	Year.	Demand.	Collections.	Percentage on demand of collection.	Collections during current year on account of previous years.	Total of columns 4 and 6.	Remissions on account of calamity of season sanctioned during the year. On account of the current year.	Remissions on account of calamity of season sanctioned during the year. On account of the former years.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
TAHSIL BHALWAL.	Average, 1901-02 to 1905-06.	2,22,805	1,81,306	81·37	19,293	2,00,599	95	54,939
	Average, 1906-07 to 1910-11.	1,82,536	1,50,823	82·62	9,418	1,60,241	3,529	15,547
	Average, 1911-12 to 1915-16.	94,256	93,313	96·89	339	93,652	..	..
	Average, 1916-17 to 1920-21.	1,09,896	1,08,217	98·47	165	1,08,382	127	..
	1921-22 ..	1,11,727	1,07,769	96·46	1,733	1,09,502	..	..
	1922-23 ..	1,12,614	1,12,377	99·79	3,386	1,15,763	..	..
	1923-24 ..	1,13,872	1,13,530	99·69	51	1,13,581	..	..
	1924-25 ..	1,14,103	1,13,647	99·59	408	1,14,055	..	..
	1925-26 ..	1,14,656	1,14,175	99·58	9	1,14,184	..	..
	1926-27 ..	1,14,932	1,14,623	99·73	..	1,14,623	..	..
	1927-28 ..	1,15,321	1,15,066	99·78	38	1,15,104	..	..
	1928-29 ..	1,15,733	1,03,713	89·61	97	1,03,810	11,058	..
	1929-30 ..	1,18,241	90,938	76·91	189	91,127	25,979	..
	1930-31 ..	1,17,843	92,534	78·52	165	92,699	21,708	..
	1931-32 ..	1,16,697	1,14,906	98·46	1,744	1,16,650	257	..
	1932-33 ..							
	1933-34 ..							
	1934-35 ..							
	1935-36 ..							
	1936-37 ..							
	1937-38 ..							

TABLE 39.—FIXED LAND REVENUE—CONTINUED.

LAND REVENUE REPORT, STATEMENT IV.

District or Tahsil.	Year.	Demand.	Collections.	Percentage on demand of collection.	Collections during current year on account of previous years.	Total of columns 4 and 6.	Remissions on account of calamity of season sanctioned during the year. — On account of the current year.	On account of the former years.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tahsil Khushab.	Average, 1901-02 to 1905-06.	1,68,843	1,43,679	85·09	9,752	1,53,431	..	27,763
	Average, 1906-07 to 1910-11.	1,70,230	1,57,666	92·61	16,500	1,74,166	374	6,107
	Average, 1911-12 to 1915-16.	1,71,678	1,34,225	78·12	18,539	1,52,764	..	39
	Average, 1916-17 to 1920-21.	2,10,499	1,67,264	79·46	20,730	1,87,994	75	..
	1921-22 ..	2,17,454	2,08,207	95·74	85,293	2,93,500	1,677	..
	1922-23 ..	2,17,515	2,16,014	99·22	32,781	2,48,795	81	..
	1923-24 ..	2,18,858	2,16,511	98·97	7,641	2,24,152	..	..
	1924-25 ..	2,23,096	2,18,202	97·80	5,966	2,24,168	203	4,351
	1925-26 ..	2,27,039	2,19,116	96·51	6,277	2,25,393	..	3,336
	1926-27 ..	2,27,326	2,21,786	97·50	13,219	2,35,005	..	..
	1927-28 ..	2,27,486	2,11,281	92·88	2,457	2,13,738	..	10,720
	1928-29 ..	2,27,933	2,04,487	89·71	7,146	2,11,633	..	1,845
	1929-30 ..	2,27,843	2,00,896	88·17	21,439	2,22,335	16,828	4,878
	1930-31 ..	2,26,632	1,37,983	60·88	2,256	1,40,239	40,378	7,395
	1931-32 ..	2,26,605	1,80,022	79·44	20,861	2,00,883	40	2,720
	1932-33 ..							
	1933-34 ..							
	1934-35 ..							
	1935-36 ..							
	1936-37 ..							
	1937-38 ..							

TABLE 39.—FIXED LAND REVDENUE—CONCLUDED.

LAND REVENUE REPORT, STATEMENT IV.

District or Tahsil.	Year.	Demand.	Collections.	Percentage on demand of collection.	Collections during current year on account of previous years.	Total of columns 4 and 6.	Remissions on account of calamity of season sanctioned during the year. On account of the current year.	On account of the former years.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tahsil Sargodha.	Average, 1901-02 to 1905-06.	1,181	654	55·37	..	654	..	..
	Average, 1906-07 to 1910-11.	2,729	2,362	86·55	..	2,362	..	..
	Average, 1911-12 to 1915-16.	3,143	3,137	99·80	..	3,137	..	..
	Average, 1916-17 to 1920-21.	7,506	7,501	99·93	..	7,501	..	..
	1921-22 ..	10,223	10,223	100	..	10,223	..	..
	1922-23 ..	10,659	10,659	100	..	10,659	..	..
	1923-24 ..	10,701	10,701	100	..	10,701	..	..
	1924-25 ..	10,730	10,730	100	..	10,730	..	..
	1925-26 ..	11,067	11,067	100	..	11,067	..	..
	1926-27 ..	11,078	11,078	100	..	11,078	..	..
	1927-28 ..	11,078	11,078	100	..	11,078	..	..
	1928-29 ..	11,172	11,170	99·98	..	11,170	..	..
	1929-30 ..	11,846	10,736	90·63	2	10,738	1,015	..
	1930-31 ..	11,847	9,996	84·37	..	9,996	1,851	..
	1931-32 ..	12,095	10,770	89·05	..	10,770	..	..
	1932-33 ..							
	1933-34 ..							
	1934-35 ..							
	1935-36 ..							
	1936-37 ..							
	1937-38 ..							

NOTES.—(1) The demand in column 3 will agree with that shown in column 6 of the Revenue Roll sanctioned for the year under review and the preceding year ,—*vide* paragraph 7 of Revised Circular No. 35. The collections in column 4 will be those of the demand shown in column 3 only.

(2) No difference whatever can be allowed between columns 4 of this return and 7 of the general Kistbandi.

(3) The income of estates not on the Kistbandi from their having lapsed within the year, or owing to the orders of Government not having been received on them, will be excluded.

(4) Again the revenue derived from estates under the Court of Wards or any other trust estates must not be entered either in the "Demand" or "Collections."

(5) In columns 8 and 9 only show remissions due to calamity of season. Remissions on account of diluvion, acquisition of land, &c., should be excluded.

(6) The numbers of the columns correspond with those of Land Revenue Report, Statement IV.

TABLE 40.—FLUCTUATING AND MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.

LAND REVENUE REPORT, STATEMENT VII.

TABLE 40.—FLUCTUATING AND

LAND REVENUE REPORT'

District or Tahsil.	Year.	FLUCTUATING SOURCES OF LAND				
		Temporarily excluded from Fixed Land Revenue Roll.	Permanently excluded from Fixed Land Revenue			
		Total.	Collections from estates held under direct management.	Fluctuating assessment of canal-irrigated lands.	Fluctuating assessment of other lands.	Other items.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
District.	Average, 1891-92 to 1895-96.	16,765	..	23,701	427	..
	Average, 1896-97 to 1900-01.	3,618	..	37,159	..	..
	Average, 1901-02 to 1905-06.	7,586	..	80,371	61,834	1,399
	Average, 1906-07 to 1910-11.	2,466	..	4,77,533	7,992	1,621
	Average, 1911-12 to 1915-16.	14,382	..	15,11,419	26,605	159
	Average, 1916-17 to 1920-21.	2,611	12,763	16,26,852	25,466	452
	1921-22 ..	3,243	..	18,15,178	31,241	104
	1922-23 ..	3,289	..	17,78,816	29,955	718
	1923-24 ..	3,543	..	21,99,886	29,421	330
	1924-25 ..	2,654	..	22,32,662	27,785	380
	1925-26 ..	1,935	..	23,41,983	33,745	405
	1926-27 ..	1,754	..	22,84,584	25,080	412
	1927-28 ..	2,062	..	21,00,465	20,018	417
	1928-29 ..	3,486	..	23,91,798	31,324	409
	1929-30 ..	1,020	..	18,30,859	27,423	388
	1930-31 ..	2,084	..	16,08,330	16,728	85
	1931-32 ..	2,512	..	17,18,223	18,817	155
	1932-33 ..					
	1933-34 ..					
	1934-35 ..					
	1935-36 ..					
	1936-37 ..					
	1937-38 ..					
	1938-39 ..					
	1939-40 ..					
	1940-41 ..					
	1941-42 ..					

NOTE.—The numbers of the columns correspond

MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.

STATEMENT VII.

REVENUE. ROLL.		MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.	FLUCTUATING AND MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.			
Total.	Total of columns 3 and 8.	Total Miscellaneous Revenue.	Total of columns 9 and 10.	Collections during current year on account of previous years.	Grand Total of columns 11 and 12.	REMARKS.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
24,128	40,893	35,979	76,872	4,974	81,846	
37,159	40,777	52,035	92,812	4,839	97,651	
1,43,604	1,51,190	3,31,437	4,82,627	23,635	5,06,262	
4,87,146	4,89,612	1,96,995	6,86,607	31,439	7,18,046	
15,38,183	15,52,565	1,03,752	16,56,317	17,852	16,74,169	
16,65,534	16,68,144	88,144	17,56,288	18,990	17,75,278	
18,46,523	18,49,766	89,593	19,39,359	10,081	19,49,440	
18,09,489	18,12,778	98,963	19,11,741	6,383	19,18,124	
22,29,637	22,32,180	1,21,620	23,53,800	26,417	23,80,217	
22,60,827	22,63,481	1,27,153	23,90,634	31,257	24,21,891	
23,76,133	23,78,068	2,20,674	25,98,742	31,204	26,29,746	
23,10,076	23,11,830	2,37,333	25,49,163	80,695	26,29,858	
21,20,900	21,22,962	2,63,222	23,86,184	64,035	24,50,219	
24,23,531	24,27,017	*70,449	24,97,466	*25,760	25,23,206	*Excludes rent of temporary cultivation in colony.
18,58,670	18,59,690	56,632	19,16,322	71,189	19,87,511	
16,25,143	16,27,227	35,647	16,62,874	26,542	16,89,416	
17,37,195	17,39,707	70,737	18,10,444	8,354	18,18,798	

with those of Land Revenue Report, Statement VII.

TABLE 40.—FLUCTUATING AND

LAND REVENUE REPORT,

District or Tahsil.	Year.	FLUCTUATING SOURCES OF LAND: Temporarily excluded from Fixed Land Revenue Roll. Total.	Permanently excluded from Fixed Land Revenue: Collections from estates held under direct management.	Fluctuating assessment of canal-irrigated lands.	Fluctuating assessment of other lands.	Other items.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
TAHSIL SHAHPUR.	Average, 1901-02 to 1905-06.	2,559	..	27,792	35,492	693
	Average, 1906-07 to 1910-11.	620	..	71,671	112	286
	Average, 1911-12 to 1915-16.					Figures not
	Average, 1916-17 to 1920-21.	311	9,280	89,457	207	7
	1921-22 ..	1,246	..	1,71,152	393	75
	1922-23 ..	1,052	..	1,77,660	559	78
	1923-24 ..	1,439	..	1,75,483	833	75
	1924-25 ..	1,420	..	2,03,071	1,163	75
	1925-26 ..	713	..	2,26,449	1,331	76
	1926-27 ..	906	..	2,18,689	1,410	80
	1927-28 ..	733	..	2,02,681	1,490	77
	1928-29 ..	943	..	2,24,954	1,697	72
	1929-30 ..	444	..	1,46,930	1,758	61
	1930-31 ..	478	..	1,46,239	1,525	6
	1931-32 ..	1,324	..	1,78,121	739	8
	1932-33 ..					
	1933-34 ..					
	1934-35 ..					
	1935-36 ..					
	1936-37 ..					
	1937-38 ..					
	1938-39 ..					
	1939-40 ..					
	1940-41 ..					
	1941-42 ..					

MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE—CONTINUED.

STATEMENT VII.

REVENUE. ROLL. Total.	Total of columns 3 and 8.	MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE. Total Miscellaneous Revenue.	FLUCTUATING AND MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE. Total of columns 9 and 10.	Collections during current year on account of previous years.	Grand total of columns 11 and 12.	REMARKS.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
63,977	66,536	1,49,251	2,15,787	10,441	2,26,228	
72,069	72,689	29,043	1,01,732	12,596	1,14,328	
a vailable.						
89,471	89,782	18,691	1,08,473	4,832	1,13,305	
1,71,620	1,72,866	20,987	1,93,853	76	1,93,929	
1,78,297	1,79,349	27,582	2,06,931	123	2,07,054	
1,76,391	1,77,830	24,553	2,02,383	21	2,02,404	
2,04,309	2,05,729	3,250	2,35,979	..	2,35,979	
2,27,856	2,28,569	30,785	2,59,354	26	2,59,380	
2,20,179	2,21,085	20,452	2,41,537	180	2,41,717	
2,04,248	2,04,981	30,539	2,35,520	11	2,35,531	
2,26,723	2,27,666	25,749	2,53,415	1,050	2,54,465	
1,48,749	1,49,193	18,018	1,67,211	118	1,67,329	
1,47,770	1,48,248	7,922	1,56,170	487	1,56,657	
1,78,868	1,80,192	20,780	2,00,972	2,195	2,03,167	

TABLE 40.—FLUCTUATING AND

LAND REVENUE REPORT

District or Tahsil.	Year.	Temporarily excluded from Fixed Land Revenue Roll. — Total.	Fluctuating sources of land — Permanently excluded from Fixed Land Revenue — Collections from estates held under direct management.	Fluctuating assessment of canal-irrigated lands	Fluctuating assessment of other lands.	Other items
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Tahsil Bhalwal.	Average, 1901-02 to 1905-06.	4,048	..	33,608	26,342	706
	Average, 1906-07 to 1910-11.	585	..	1,75,853	7,216	1,335
	Average, 1911-12 to 1915-16.					Figures not
	Average, 1916-17 to 1920-21.	203	3,032	3,64,271	11,527	248
	1921-22 ..	1,067	..	6,73,204	30,848	25
	1922-23 ..	660	..	6,65,612	29,396	49
	1923-24 ..	325	..	8,05,822	28,588	38
	1924-25 ..	703	..	8,18,111	26,622	38
	1925-26 ..	387	..	8,46,842	32,414	38
	1926-27 ..	325	..	8,16,531	23,679	23
	1927-28 ..	246	..	7,75,536	18,528	31
	1928-29 ..	296	..	8,77,840	29,627	40
	1929-30 ..	314	..	6,56,322	25,665	44
	1930-31 ..	383	..	5,63,171	15,203	20
	1931-32 ..	385	..	6,30,898	18,078	..
	1932-33 ..					
	1933-34 ..					
	1934-35 ..					
	1935-36 ..					
	1936-37 ..					
	1937-38 ..					
	1938-39 ..					
	1939-40 ..					
	1940-41 ..					
	1941-42 ..					

MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE—CONTINUED.

STATEMENT VII.

REVENUE.		MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.	FLUCTUATING AND MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.			
ROLL.						
Total.	Total of columns 3 and 8.	Total Miscellaneous Revenue.	Total of columns 9 and 10.	Collections during current year on account of previous years.	Grand Total of columns 11 and 12.	REMARKS.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
60,656	64,704	1,45,458	2,10,162	11,031	2,21,193	
1,84,404	1,84,989	15,640	2,00,629	8,089	2,08,718	
available.						
3,79,078	3,79,281	12,624	3,91,905	3,757	3,95,662	
7,04,077	7,05,144	13,454	7,18,598	4,129	7,22,727	
6,95,057	6,95,717	20,862	7,16,579	4,139	7,20,718	
8,34,448	8,34,773	22,323	8,57,096	3,680	8,60,776	
8,44,771	8,45,474	22,826	8,68,300	5,716	8,74,016	
8,79,294	8,79,681	39,474	9,19,155	3,425	9,22,580	
8,40,233	8,40,558	35,559	8,76,117	23,785	8,99,902	
7,94,095	7,94,341	34,262	8,28,603	8,319	8,36,922	
9,07,507	9,07,803	12,797	9,20,600	2,738	9,23,338	
6,82,031	6,82,345	8,593	6,90,938	22,697	7,13,635	
5,78,394	5,78,777	6,909	5,85,686	5,031	5,90,717	
6,48,976	6,49,361	8,022	6,57,383	2,956	6,60,339	

TABLE 40.—FLUCTUATING AND

LAND REVENUE REPORT,

District or Tahsil.	Year.	FLUCTUATING SOURCES OF LAND				
		TEMPORARILY EXCLUDED FROM FIXED LAND REVENUE ROLL.	PERMANENTLY EXCLUDED FROM FIXED LAND REVENUE			
		Total.	Collections from estates held under direct management.	Fluctuating assessment of canal-irrigated lands.	Fluctuating assessment of other lands.	Other items
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
TAHSIL KHUSHAB.	Average, 1901-02 to 1905-06.	979	..	769	..	..
	Average, 1906-07 to 1910-11.	681	..	860	..	..
	Average, 1911-12 to 1915-16.					Figures not
	Average, 1916-17 to 1920-21.	916	..	1,010	..	104
	1921-22 ..	664	..	1,224	..	..
	1922-23 ..	1,559	..	1,883	..	581
	1923-24 ..	731	..	2,514	..	213
	1924-25 ..	489	..	2,765	..	267
	1925-26 ..	812	..	3,017	..	291
	1926-27 ..	523	..	2,869	..	293
	1927-28 ..	989	..	3,142	..	304
	1928-29 ..	585	..	2,964	..	293
	1929-30 ..	262	..	1,024	..	278
	1930-31 ..	750	..	1,284	..	51
	1931-32 ..	803	..	1,484	..	147
	1932-33 ..					
	1933-34 ..					
	1934-35 ..					
	1935-36 ..					
	1936-37 ..					
	1937-38 ..					
	1938-39 ..					
	1939-40 ..					
	1940-41 ..					
	1941-42 ..					

MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE—CONTINUED.

STATEMENT VII.

REVENUE. ROLL. Total.	REVENUE. Total of columns 3 and 8.	MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE. Total Miscellaneous Revenue.	FLUCTUATING AND MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE. Total of columns 9 and 10.	FLUCTUATING AND MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE. Collections during current year on account of previous years.	FLUCTUATING AND MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE. Grand total of columns 11 and 12.	REMARKS.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
769	1,748	3,107	4,855	427	5,282	
860	1,541	943	2,484	93	2,577	
available.						
1,114	2,030	7,305	9,335	861	10,196	
1,224	1,888	10,380	12,268	606	12,874	
2,464	4,023	26,713	30,736	51	30,787	
2,727	3,458	20,362	23,820	15,111	38,931	
3,032	3,521	29,609	33,130	18,778	51,908	
3,308	4,120	21,245	25,365	17,616	42,981	
3,162	3,685	17,440	21,125	15,649	36,774	
3,446	4,435	40,107	44,542	1,390	45,932	
3,257	3,842	27,476	31,318	16,793	48,111	
1,302	1,564	26,055	27,619	13,803	41,422	
1,335	2,085	17,717	19,802	14,202	34,004	
1,631	2,434	38,560	40,994	680	41,674	

TABLE 40.—FLUCTUATING AND

LAND REVENUE REPORT,

District or Tahsil.	Year.	FLUCTUATING SOURCES OF LAND — TEMPORARILY EXCLUDED FROM FIXED LAND REVENUE ROLL. — Total.	PERMANENTLY EXCLUDED FROM FIXED LAND REVENUE — Collections from estates held under direct management.	Fluctuating assessment of canal-irrigated lands.	Fluctuating assessment of other lands.	Other items.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
TAHSIL SARGODHA.	Average, 1901-02 to 1905-06.	..	..	18,202	..	..
	Average, 1906-07 to 1910-11.	580	..	2,29,149	663	..
	Average, 1911-12 to 1915-16.					Figures are
	Average, 1916-17 to 1920-21.	4	451	5,21,317	..	7
	1921-22	266	..	9,69,598	..	4
	1922-23	18	..	9,33,661	..	10
	1923-24	48	..	12,16,067	..	4
	1924-25	42	..	12,08,715	..	..
	1925-26	23	..	12,65,675	..	..
	1926-27	..	..	12,46,495	..	16
	1927-28	94	..	11,19,106	..	5
	1928-29	1,662	..	12,86,040	..	4
	1929-30	..	..	10,26,583	..	5
	1930-31	473	..	8,97,636	..	8
	1931-32	..	..	9,07,720	..	..
	1932-33					
	1933-34					
	1934-35					
	1935-36					
	1936-37					
	1937-38					
	1938-39					
	1939-40					
	1940-41					
	1941-42					

MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE—CONCLD.

STATEMENT VII.

REVENUE.		MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.	FLUCTUATING AND MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.			
ROLL.						
Total.	Total of columns 3 and 8.	Total Miscellaneous Revenue.	Total of columns 9 and 10.	Collections during current year on account of previous years.	Grand Total of columns 11 and 12.	REMARKS.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
18,202	18,202	33,622	51,824	1,735	53,559	
2,29,812	2,30,392	1,51,370	3,81,762	10,661	3,92,423	
not available.						
5,21,775	5,21,779	11,219	5,32,998	2,642	5,35,640	
9,69,602	9,69,868	44,772	10,14,640	5,270	10,19,910	
9,33,671	9,33,689	23,806	9,57,495	2,070	9,59,565	
12,16,071	12,16,119	54,382	12,70,501	7,605	12,78,106	
12,08,715	12,08,757	44,468	12,53,225	6,763	12,59,988	
12,65,675	12,65,698	1,29,170	13,94,868	9,957	14,04,825	
12,46,511	12,46,511	1,59,882	14,06,393	41,081	14,47,474	
11,19,111	11,19,205	1,58,314	12,77,519	54,245	13,31,764	
12,86,044	12,87,706	4,427	12,92,133	5,159	12,97,292	
10,26,588	10,26,588	3,966	10,30,554	34,571	10,65,125	
8,97,644	8,98,117	3,099	9,01,216	6,822	9,08,038	
9,07,720	9,07,720	3,375	9,11,095	2,523	9,13,618	

TABLE 41.—

EXCISE ADMINISTRATION REPORT,

Year.	Receipts from foreign liquor.	Spirits made in British India. Receipts. By license fees.	By still-head duty.	Total.	Consumption in gallons.	Receipts from Tari.	Drugs. Total receipts.	Consumption in maunds of Charas.	Bhang.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
								M. s.	M. s.
Average, 1891-92 to 1895-96.	832	4,656	7,012	11,668	2,312	..	852	9 0	41 0
Average, 1896-97 to 1900-01.	1,640	6,362	70	6,432	2,471	..	1,059	8 39	41 16
Average, 1901-02 to 1905-06.	2,554	7,958	..	7,958	2,887	..	1,580	10 7	47 4
Average, 1906-07 to 1910-11.	4,931	20,037	..	20,037	5,636	..	3,115	11 3	54 16
Average, 1911-12 to 1915-16.	4,117	29,567	..	29,567	..	..	4,578	9 10	59 7
Average, 1916-17 to 1920-21.	4,937	31,710	..	31,710	..	..	7,568	7 10	57 38
1921-22 ..	2,077	37,044	..	37,044	..	..	10,000	6 32	57 20
1922-23 ..	2,150	21,382	..	21,382	..	..	9,320	6 6	45 32
1923-24 ..	3,385	29,419	..	29,419	..	..	11,180	6 7	41 5
1924-25 ..	3,235	34,615	..	34,615	..	..	10,707	4 7	28 7
1925-26 ..	3,485	27,745	..	27,745	..	..	7,175	5 5	46 10
1926-27 ..	4,775	31,813	..	31,813	..	..	8,265	4 37	26 29
1927-28 ..	3,420	23,533	..	23,533	5,581	..	7,370	4 36	34 38
1928-29 ..	2,580	26,748	..	26,748	5,190	..	7,570	6 31	35 33
1929-30 ..	1,030	28,418	..	28,418	4,792	..	6,820	7 35	30 32
1930-31 ..	1,523	23,934	..	23,934	4,583	..	7,260	8 7	29 23
1931-32 ..	927	20,463	..	20,463	3,668	..	9,390	6 7	29 18
1932-33 ..	521	17,970	..	17,970	4,684	..	8,300	6 1	25 34
1933-34 ..									
1934-35 ..									

EXCISE.

IMPERIAL RETURNS Nos. 1 TO 5 AND PROVINCIAL RETURN B.

OPIUM.					INCIDENCE OF RECEIPTS PER 10,000 OF POPULATION FROM			NUMBER OF SHOPS FOR SALE OF		
Total receipts.	Consumption.		Grand total receipts.	Grand total charges.	Liquor, including Tari.	Drugs.	Opium.	Sprits made in British India.	Drugs.	Opium.
11	12		13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	M.	s.								
8,925	7	28	22,392	1,055	261	20	188	13	8	12
4,127	9	12	13,268	815	163	21	84	11	9	12
5,440	10	18	17,540	1,278	200	31	104	11	10	13
7,535	12	15	35,651	2,053	452	56	136	17	10	18
16,138	15	16	55,324	4,041	518	70	251	23	10	11
35,353	14	29	79,689	4,933	491	117	548	13	6	12
55,965	12	30	1,05,112	6,770	514	138	777	11	4	10
53,259	12	37	86,179	18,126	297	129	739	9	4	10
52,760	12	24	96,744	4,040	408	155	732	10	4	10
53,806	11	14	1,02,556	3,739	480	148	744	10	4	10
58,405	14	35	97,319	18,513	385	100	811	10	4	10
64,210	16	3	1,10,490	24,623	442	115	892	16	4	10
65,725	16	27	1,00,238	24,961	374	102	913	15	4	10
67,526	16	36	1,04,651	20,214	407	105	938	15	4	10
68,314	17	4	1,04,725	22,941	409	95	949	15	4	10
64,710	16	0	97,578	20,773	354	101	899	15	4	10
59,720	14	14	90,540	18,261	297	130	829	15	4	10
53,840	13	11	81,351	16,336	225	101	655	15	4	10

TABLE 41.—EXCISE SUPPLEMENT—CONCLUDED.

LIST OF PLACES WHERE LIQUOR, OPIUM AND DRUGS SHOPS ARE LOCATED FOR THE YEAR 1932-33.

Tahsil.	Number.	Name of locality.
1	2	3
FOREIGN LIQUOR SHOPS.		
Sargodha	2	Sargodha.
Khushab	1	Khushab.
COUNTRY SPIRIT.		
Sargodha	1	Sargodha.
	1	Sillanwali.
	1	Hundewali.
	1	Nikdar.
	1	Chak No. 45-S.-B.
	1	Bhagtanwala.
Shahpur	1	Shahpur Sadr.
	1	Sahiwal.
Khushab	1	Khushab.
	1	Nurpur.
	1	Mitha Tiwana.
Bhalwal	1	Bhalwal.
	1	Bhera.
	1	Phullarwan.
	1	Kot Moman.
OPIUM AND POPPY HEADS.		
Sargodha	1	Sargodha.
	1	Bhagtanwala.
	1	Sillanwali.
Shahpur	1	Shahpur Sadr.
	1	Jhawarian.
	1	Sahiwal.
Bhalwal	1	Bhalwal.
	1	Bhera.
	1	Miani.
Khushab	1	Khushab.
HEMP DRUGS.		
Sargodha	1	Sargodha.
Shahpur	1	Shahpur Sadr.
Bhalwal	1	Bhera.
Khushab	1	Khushab.

TABLE 42.—INCOME-TAX.

INCOME-TAX RETURN Nos. VII, I AND II.

YEAR.	Total receipts.	Collections on account of Companies.	Number of Assessees.
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	
1921-22	Not available ..	Not available ..	706
1922-23	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	793
1923-24	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	743
1924-25	1,03,193	Ditto ..	686
1925-26	1,08,326	Ditto ..	675
1926-27	1,98,315	Ditto ..	710
1927-28	1,50,991	Ditto ..	844
1928-29	1,69,034	Ditto ..	860
1929-30	1,24,500	Ditto ..	878
1930-31	1,08,267	Ditto ..	754
1931-32	1,20,207	Ditto ..	1,144
1932-33	1,27,144	Ditto ..	2,909
1933-34			
1934-35			
1935-36			
1936-37			
1937-38			
1938-39			
1939-40			
1940-41			
1941-42			
1942-43			
1943-44			

TABLE 43. -INCOME-TAX BY TAHSILS AND CITIES.

INFORMATION NOT AVAILABLE.

TABLE 44.—GENERAL COLLECTIONS OF REVENUE.

DEPARTMENTAL REPORTS.

DETAILS.		1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue		25,25,542	24,55,501	28,98,685	29,30,563	31,43,165	31,51,507
Stamps	Judicial ..	1,60,065	1,92,505	1,85,835	2,28,849	3,70,645	2,41,025
	Non-Judicial..	68,159	72,653	78,625	95,519	1,09,471	98,526
Income-Tax		Not available.			1,03,193	1,08,326	1,98,315
Excise		1,05,112	86,179	96,744	1,02,556	97,319	1,10,490
Registration		11,139	14,326	15,390	17,898	23,948	21,452
Canals direct revenue ..		39,59,295	24,51,569	25,91,620	28,09,357	19,98,237	29,66,169
Local rate		2,25,972	2,33,281	2,56,120	2,80,686	3,45,847	3,52,672

DETAILS.		1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue		29,51,101	29,92,659	24,30,838	20,58,328	23,10,290	..
Stamps	Judicial ..	2,64,367	2,66,674	2,56,271	2,63,556	2,57,203	2,84,278
	Non-Judicial..	1,13,582	1,11,881	1,12,541	1,05,264	1,11,378	96,780
Income-tax		1,50,991	1,69,034	1,24,500	1,08,267	1,20,207	1,27,144
Excise		1,00,238	1,04,651	1,04,725	97,578	90,540	81,351
Registration		19,687	19,601	19,909	21,701	19,431	22,974
Canals direct revenue ..		43,71,894	32,10,910	28,62,366	26,81,868	26,17,603	27,56,435
Local rate		3,39,837	3,30,662	3,34,331	2,82,699	2,56,519	2,78,383

TABLE 45.—DISTRICT BOARD FUND.

DISTRICT BOARD REPORTS STATEMENTS II AND III.

Year.	Annual income in rupees.			Annual expenditure in rupees.							Remarks.
	Provincial rates.	Other sources.	Total income.	General Departments.	Education.	Medical.	Public health.	Veterinary and stock-breeding.	District works.	Total expenditure.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Average, 1891-92 to 1895-96.	48,198	30,634	78,832	32,807	17,838	9,572	..	..	21,208	81,425	
Average, 1896-97 to 1900-01.	47,105	29,852	76,957	36,478	19,223	9,641	..	..	10,809	76,151	
Average, 1901-02 to 1905-06.	57,391	45,538	1,02,929	44,790	21,495	12,134	..	..	18,467	96,886	
Average, 1906-07 to 1910-11.	90,249	1,07,722	1,97,971	54,832	34,927	26,049	..	..	81,210	1,97,018	
Average, 1911-12 to 1915-16.	1,47,454	1,65,029	3,12,483	54,144	71,667	31,829	..	..	1,58,385	3,16,025	
Average, 1916-17 to 1920-21.	2,06,613	2,53,410	4,60,023	77,395	1,29,246	39,161	..	..	1,85,471	4,31,273	
1921-22 ..	2,25,972	3,92,071	6,18,043	1,42,495	1,80,323	63,773	..	..	3,59,690	7,46,281	
1922-23 ..	2,33,281	4,80,142	7,13,423	95,066	2,27,999	64,516	..	..	2,72,441	6,60,022	
1923-24 ..	2,56,120	4,30,100	6,86,220	1,21,408	2,34,189	67,201	..	..	1,88,162	6,10,960	
1924-25 ..	2,80,686	3,37,620	6,18,306	1,25,644	2,49,145	68,046	..	..	2,51,786	6,94,621	
1925-26 ..	3,45,847	5,16,061	8,61,908	94,005	2,91,796	80,219	..	..	3,87,777	8,53,797	
1926-27 ..	3,52,672	6,82,883	10,35,555	1,00,285	4,56,681	1,42,837	15,731	27,564	3,03,781	10,46,879	
1927-28 ..	3,39,837	10,52,888	13,92,725	93,609	3,85,400	1,51,531	16,944	23,525	5,61,838	12,32,847	
1928-29 ..	3,30,662	5,13,803	8,44,465	1,62,137	5,21,951	1,12,697	18,654	31,620	1,85,323	10,32,382	
1929-30 ..	3,34,331	6,51,666	9,85,997	1,84,770	4,94,992	99,545	17,733	32,374	1,55,862	9,85,276	
1930-31 ..	2,82,699	5,45,450	8,28,149	1,35,870	4,60,486	86,258	13,161	19,949	1,23,939	8,39,663	
1931-32 ..	2,56,519	5,03,794	7,60,313	1,49,047	4,10,977	72,477	13,533	26,901	92,377	7,65,312	
1932-33 ..	2,78,383	5,26,006	8,04,389	1,51,435	4,33,414	84,014	10,112	29,583	89,309	7,97,867	
1933-34 ..											
1934-35 ..											

TABLE 46.—MUNICIPAL FUNDS.

REPORT ON THE WORKING OF MUNICIPALITIES, SMALL TOWNS AND NOTIFIED AREAS, COMMITTEES IN THE SHAHPUR DISTRICT, STATEMENT II AND III.

Year.	Annual income in rupees.			Annual expenditure in rupees.							
	Provincial rates.	Other sources.	Total income.	General Administration.	Police.	Education.	Medical.	Other minor departments.	Other Miscellaneous.	Public Works.	Total expenditure.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.
Average, 1856-57 to 1901.	..	52,074	52,074	These details are not available.							50,099
Average, 1901-02 to 1905-06.	..	62,039	62,039								47,581
Average, 1906-07 to 1910-11.	..	89,141	89,141								82,902
Average, 1911-12 to 1915-16.	..	1,70,787	1,70,787								1,45,489
Average, 1916-17 to 1920-21.	..	3,04,490	3,04,490								2,66,513
1921-22 ..	..	4,50,470	4,50,470								4,11,734
1922-23 ..	..	6,54,577	6,54,577								4,27,747
1923-24 ..	..	4,44,880	4,44,880								6,50,726
1924-25 ..	..	4,81,826	4,81,826								5,50,444
1925-26 ..	..	4,04,168	4,04,168								3,85,661
1926-27 ..	..	4,17,214	4,17,214								3,85,271
1927-28 ..	..	4,26,502	4,26,502	61,819	..	59,013	25,120	2,58,274	26,090	22,309	4,52,625*
1928-29 ..	..	3,97,024	3,97,024	55,740	5,223	50,891	30,914	2,08,065	14,660	35,705	4,32,488
1929-30 ..	..	3,84,625	3,84,625	65,122	6,194	63,711	28,063	1,59,989	25,436	51,147	3,99,662†
1930-31 ..	..	3,62,256	3,62,256	1,06,485	6,534	55,114	26,181	1,50,625	5,827	37,126	3,87,892
1931-32 ..	..	4,51,451	4,51,451	85,971	3,894	53,957	20,003	1,17,701	10,719	41,162	3,33,407‡
1932-33 ..											
1933-34 ..											

* In column 12 a sum of Rs. 33,000 for Phularwan is included but its details are not forthcoming.

† This includes Rs. 31,290 for Phularwan but its details are not available.

‡ This includes Rs. 22,131 for Phularwan but its details not available.

TABLE 47.—STRENGTH OF POLICE.

SUPPLIED BY THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER.

THANA AND POPULATION (ACCORDING TO CENSUS OF 1931).	CLASS OF POLICE.	Superintendent.	Assistant Superintendent.	Deputy Superintendent.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Assistant Sub-Inspectors.	Head Constables.	Mounted Constables.	Foot Constables.	Watchmen.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Shahpur (54,189) ..	Provincial	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	10	..
	Town	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	6	..
	Village watchmen	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	70
	Total ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	16	70
Jhawarian (30,733) ..	Provincial	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	10	..
	Village watchmen	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32
	Total ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	10	32
Sahiwal (69,773) ..	Provincial	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	12	..
	Town	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	10	..
	Village watchmen	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	96
	Total ..	..	..	..	..	1	1	3	..	22	96

Bhalwal (63,744)	Provincial	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	12	..
	Village watchmen	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	55
	Total	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	12	55
Sargodha City and Sadr (1,03,210).	Provincial	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	14	..
	Town	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	5	..	44	..
	Village watchmen	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	133
	Total	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	6	..	58	133
Kirana (56,864)	Provincial	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	16	..
	Village watchmen	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	78
	Total	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	16	78
Kot Moman (38,451)	Provincial	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	12	..
	Village watchmen	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32
	Total	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	12	32
Midh Ranjah (17,455)	Provincial	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	12	..
	Village watchmen	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	56
	Total	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	12	56

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NOTE.—There has been a reduction of two Foot Constables since the Police Administration Report for 1931.

TABLE 47.—STRENGTH OF POLICE—CONTINUED.

SUPPLIED BY THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER—CONTINUED.

THANA AND POPULATION (ACCORDING TO CENSUS OF 1931).	CLASS OF POLICE.	Superintendent.	Assistant Superintendent.	Deputy Superintendent.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Assistant Sub-Inspectors.	Head Constables.	Mounted Constables.	Foot Constables.	Watchmen.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Miani (15,131)	Provincial	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	10	..
	Municipal	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	10	..
	Village watchmen	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34
	Total	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	20	34
Sillanwali (31,779)	Provincial	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	12	..
	Village watchmen	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	97
	Total	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	12	97
Bhera (54,480)	Provincial	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	11	..
	Municipal	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	20	..
	Village watchmen	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
	Total	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	..	31	50

Khushab (29,681) ..	Provincial	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	10	
	Municipal	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	15	..
	Village watchmen	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22
	Total ..	..	..	..	..	1	1	3	..	25	22
Nurpur (33,544) ..	Provincial	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	2	7	..
	Village watchmen..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30
	Total ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	2	7	30
Mitha Tiwana (25,769) ..	Provincial	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	2	7	..
	Village watchmen	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
	Total ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	2	7	13
Gunjial (31,864) ..	Provincial	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	2	7	..
	Village watchmen	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36
	Total ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	2	7	36
Katha Saghral (38,588) ..	Provincial	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	14	..
	Village watchmen	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
	Total ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	14	18

NOTE.—There has been a reduction of two Foot Constables since the Police Administration Report for 1951.

TABLE 47.—STRENGTH OF POLICE—CONCLUDED.

SUPPLIED BY THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER—CONCLUDED.

Thana and Population (according to census of 1931).	Class of Police.	Superintendent.	Assistant Superintendent.	Deputy Superintendent.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Assistant Sub-Inspectors.	Head Constables.	Mounted Constables.	Foot Constables.	Watchmen.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Naushera (30,040)	Provincial	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	10	..
	Village watchmen	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30
	Total	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	10	30
Whole District	Provincial—										
	(a) On rural duty in thanas as detailed above.	..	..	..	..	18	6	44	6	291	882
	(b) Reserve guards and Miscellaneous	1	1	..	3	8	2	46	..	202	..
	Total	1	1	..	3	26	8	90	6	493	882

NOTE.—There has been a reduction of two Foot Constables since the Police Administration Report for 1931.

TABLE 48.—WORKING OF POLICE.

SUPPLIED BY THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS.

DISTRICT.	Average 1901 to 1905.	Average 1906 to 1910.	Average 1911 to 1915.	Average 1916 to 1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Number of cases reported.	1,175	1,500	1,858	1,491	1,676	1,278	1,105	1,168	1,231	1,146	1,110	1,107	954
Number of cases decided in Criminal Courts.	625	653	847	713	720	590	545	560	323	500	553	534	440
Number of cases ending in acquittal or discharge.	142	145	225	165	230	217	202	183	166	148	151	166	117
Number of cases ending in conviction.	483	508	622	548	490	373	343	377	157	352	402	368	323

TABLE 48.—WORKING OF POLICE—CONCLUDED.

SUPPLIED BY THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER.

DISTRICT.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.
1	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Number of cases reported.	1,097	1,182	1,076										
Number of cases decided in Criminal Courts.	445	542	433										
Number of cases ending in acquittal or discharge.	105	163	110										
Number of cases ending in conviction.	340	379	323										

TABLE 49.—JAILS AND JAIL LOCK-UPS.

JAIL REPORT, STATEMENT A AND GENERAL SUMMARY.

Name and class of jail.	Accommodation on 31st December 1932.			Daily average attendance of prisoners in							
	Males.	Females.	Total.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
District Jail, Shahpur up to 1914 and then converted into Tuberculosis or Camp Jail.	765	..	765	273	271	264	233	212·33	170·27	210	270
Sargodha Sub-Jail started from 1915 as the District Head-quarters were moved from Shahpur to Sargodha.	152	4	156	139·63	194·67	160·03	136·90	135·42	175·46	189·02	146·84

Name and class of jail.	Daily average attendance of prisoners in—*concld.*														
	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.	1943.
1	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
District Jail, Shahpur up to 1914 and then converted into Tuberculosis or Camp Jail.	304	258·15	483·04	397											
Sargodha Sub-Jail started from 1915 as the District Head-quarters were moved from Shahpur to Sargodha.	188·52	216·99	225·05	..											

TABLE 49-A.—JAILS AND JAIL LOCK-UPS.

STATEMENT SHOWING ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM CAPACITY WHICH THE GOVERNOR OF THE PUNJAB HAS FIXED FOR EACH LOCK-UP IN THE SHAHPUR DISTRICT.

Serial No.	Name of Lock-up.	Number of rooms or barracks for		Maximum number of prisoners who may be confined in each room or barrack which is never to be exceeded.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	I.—Police Lock-ups, including those within Police Stations.				
1	Noushehra	1	1	4	4
2	Shahpur	1	1	6	4
3	Gunjial	1	1	4	2
4	Khushab	1	1	6	4
5	Jhawarian	1	1	6	3
6	Mitha Tiwana	1	1	5	3
7	Katha Saghral	1	1	4	4
8	Sahiwal	1	1	6	3
9	Nurpur	1	1	4	5
10	Midh Ranjha	1	1	2	2
11	Miani	1	1	3	2
12	Chauki Dharema	1	1	4	4
13	Kot Moman	1	1	4	3
14	Bhera	2	1	16	4
15	Bhagtanwala	1	1	2	2
16	Laksin	1	1	3	3
17	Bhalwal	2	1	8	2
18	Sillanwali	1	1	8	4
19	Kirana	1	1	6	3
20	Sargodha Sadr	2	1	10	2
21	Sargodha City Police Station	1	1	8	4
22	Padhrar	1	1	4	3
	II.—Ordinary Magistertial lock-ups or waiting rooms in which prisoners are confined for a few hours by day only and do not sleep in them.				
23	Sargodha Kutchery ..	1	..	10	..
24	Shahpur Sub-Divisional Officer's Court.	1	..	6	..
	III.—Other Judicial lock-ups in which under-trial prisoners are confined by night as well as by day.				
25	Shahpur	2	2	16	10

TABLE 50.—LITERACY.

TABLE 50.—

CENSUS

District or Tahsil.	Religion.		Total Population. Total.	Males.	Females.
1	2		3	4	5
District	Hindus	1901	68,498	35,455	33,043
		1911	72,695	40,374	32,321
		1921	82,182	45,297	36,885
		1931	88,970	48,641	40,329
		1941			
	Sikhs	1901	12,756	6,675	6,081
		1911	33,456	18,639	14,817
		1921	30,361	16,782	13,579
		1931	40,074	22,200	17,874
		1941			
	Muhammadans	1901	442,921	230,960	211,961
		1911	572,565	312,988	259,577
		1921	596,100	323,746	272,354
		1931	679,546	367,879	311,667
		1941			
	Christians	1901	91	52	39
		1911	8,616	4,865	3,751
		1921	11,270	6,257	5,013
		1931	11,294	6,223	5,071
		1941			
	All religions	1901	524,259	273,144	251,115
		1911	687,366	376,886	310,480
		1921	719,918	392,086	327,832
		1931	821,490	445,836	375,654
		1941			
TAHSILS.					
Shahpur	All religions 1931		155,908	84,277	71,631
Bhalwal	Ditto		246,222	135,960	110,262
Khushab	Ditto		193,393	99,077	94,316
Sargodha	Ditto		225,967	126,522	99,445
Shahpur	All religions 1941				
Bhalwal	Ditto				
Khushab	Ditto				
Sargodha	Ditto				

NOTE.—Figures of literates in English

LITERACY.

REPORT II.

Literates.			Percentage of literates to total population.			Literates in English.		
Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
13,537	12,510	1,027	19·8	35·3	3·1	..	..	..
13,715	12,572	1,143	18·9	31·1	3·5	1,292	1,268	24
12,226	10,673	1,553	14·8	23·5	4·2	3,175	3,090	85
17,856	14,737	3,119	20·07	16·5	3·57	3,175	3,090	85
3,636	3,078	558	28·5	46·1	9·2	..	..	..
6,903	5,724	1,179	20·6	30·2	8·0	349	344	5
5,190	4,041	1,149	17·1	24·1	8·4	1,330	1,164	166
10,808	7,185	3,623	26·9	17·9	9·0	1,330	1,164	166
5,200	5,045	146	1·2	2·2	·1	..	..	..
6,591	6,415	176	1·1	2·0	..	924	909	15
8,442	7,891	551	1·4	2·4	·2	2,421	2,311	110
16,216	14,933	1,283	2·3	2·2	0·1	2,421	2,311	110
72	40	32	79·1	76·9	82·1	..	..	..
270	173	97	3·1	3·6	2·6	90	46	44
221	146	75	1·9	2·3	1·4	181	123	58
356	222	134	3·1	1·9	1·2	181	123	58
22,447	20,684	1,763	4·3	7·6	·7	..	..	..
27,483	24,886	2,597	4·0	6·6	·1	2,655	2,567	88
26,081	22,753	3,328	3·6	5·8	1·0	7,113	6,694	419
45,284	37,121	8,163	5·5	4·5	1·0	7,113	6,694	419
9,243	6,791	2,452	5·9	4·3	1·6	1,474	1,284	190
10,626	9,455	1,171	4·3	3·83	0·47	1,755	1,725	30
8,871	7,506	1,365	4·5	3·8	0·7	741	732	9
16,544	13,369	3,175	7·3	5·9	1·4	3,143	2,953	190

by Tahsil for 1921 are not available.

TABLE 51.—EDUCATION.

CLASSIFICATION OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS (1932-33).

	Males.						Females.					
	Government.	District Board.	Municipal Board.	Aided.	Unaided.	Total.	Government.	District Board.	Municipal Board.	Aided.	Unaided.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS.												
UNIVERSITIES COLLEGES.												
Arts and Sicence ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intermediate and 2nd grade Colleges.	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..

High Schools	6	2	..	7	..	15	1	..	..	..	..	1
Middle Schools .. English ..	..	6	1	1	1	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Middle Schools .. Vernacular	..	121	..	2	..	123	1	..	..	1	..	2
Primary Schools	..	159	14	32	6	211	..	34	5	27	14	80
Special Schools.												
Arts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medical	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Normal and Training ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Engineering	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical and Industrial ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerical	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Reformatory Schools for defectives.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Schools for Adults ..	..	10	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	6	298	15	42	7	368	3	34	5	28	14	84
Total for Recognised Institutions	7	298	15	42	7	369	3	34	5	28	14	84
Unrecognised institutions ..	..	..	..	..	155	155	..	..	..	..	156	156
Grand Total all institutions	7	298	15	42	162	524	3	34	5	28	170	240

TABLE 51.—EDUCATION—CONTINUED.

DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOLARS ATTENDING EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR MALES, 1932-33.

	Government.			District Board.			Municipal Board.		
	Schol ars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents is approved hostels.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
READING IN RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS.									
University and Intermediate Education.	168	150	94	..	..	..	..	..	..
Universities	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arts and Science	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forests	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
University Science	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	168	150	94	..	..	..	..	..	..

SCHOOLS AND SPECIAL EDUCATION.									
In High Schools	1,805	1,704	208	780	706	71	..	..	.
In Middle Schools—									
English	..	..	..	1,166	1,010	31	391	289	..
Vernacular	..	..	..	15,345	12,934	276	..	..	..
In Primary Schools	..	..	..	9,121	7,599	..	2,069	1,840	..
Total ..	1,805	1,704	208	26,412	22,249	378	2,460	2,129	..
In Arts Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Law	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Medical Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Normal and Training Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Engineering Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Technical and Industrial Schools ..	103	94	28	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Commercial Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Agricultural Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Reformatory Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Schools for defectives	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Schools for Adults	..	..	..	263	239	..	..	..	..
In other Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	103	94	28	263	239	..	..	..	..
Total for recognised institutions ..	2,076	1,948	330	26,675	22,488	378	2,460	2,129	..
In Unrecognised Institutions ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
GRAND TOTAL FOR ALL INSTITUTIONS (MALES).	2,076	1,948	330	26,675	22,488	378	2,460	2,129	..

TABLE 51.—EDUCATION—CONTINUED

DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOLARS ATTENDING EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR MALES, 1932-33 CONCLUDED.

	Aided.			Unaided.						
	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved Hostels.	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved Hostels.	Grand total of scholars on roll.	Grand total of average daily attendance.	Grand total of residents in approved Hostels.	Number of females included in column 17.
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
READING IN RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS—CONCLD.										
UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION	..	..	..	..	..	..	168	150	94	..
Universities	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arts and Science ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forests	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
University Science ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	168	150	94	..

SCHOOLS AND SPECIAL EDUCATION.										
In High Schools ..	2,764	2,606	297	..	..	..	5,349	5,016	576	6
In Middle Schools—										
English	230	224	27	89	77	17	1,876	1,600	75	2
Vernacular	298	276	..	..	..	..	15,643	13,210	276	31
In Primary Schools ..	1,876	1,702	..	339	282	..	13,405	11,423	..	122
Total ..	5,168	4,808	324	428	359	17	36,273	31,249	927	161
In Arts Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Law	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Medical Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Normal and Training Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Engineering Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Technical and Industrial Schools.	..	..	..	..	..	..	103	94	28	..
In Commercial Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Agricultural Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Reformatory Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Schools for defectives ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Schools for Adults ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	263	239	..	..
In other Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	366	333	28	..
Total for recognised institutions.	5,168	4,808	324	428	359	17	36,807	31,732	1,049	161
In unrecognised institutions	..	..	..	3,726	3,084	158	3,726	3,084	158	571
GRAND TOTAL FOR ALL INSTITUTIONS (MALES).	5,168	4,808	324	4,154	3,443	175	40,533	34,816	1,207	732

TABLE 51.—EDUCATION—CONTINUED.

DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOLARS ATTENDING EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR FEMALES (1932-33).

	Government.			District Board.			Municipal Board.		
	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved Hostels.	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved Hostels.	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved Hostels.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
READING IN RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS.									
University and Intermediate Education.									
Arts and Science	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Schools and Special Education.									
In High Schools	277	247	20	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Middle Schools—									
English	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vernacular	179	123	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

In Primary Schools	..	..	..	1,489	1,279	..	325	265	..
Total ..	456	370	20	1,489	1,279	..	325	265	..
In Middle Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Normal and Training Schools ..	24	23	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Technical and Industrial Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Agricultural Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Schools for Adults	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In other Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	24	23	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total for recognised institutions ..	480	393	27	1,489	1,279	..	325	265	..
IN UNRECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS.									
Institutions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
GRAND TOTAL FOR ALL INSTITUTIONS (FEMALES.)	480	393	27	1,489	1,279	..	325	265	..
GRAND TOTAL FOR ALL INSTITUTIONS (MALES AND FEMALS).	2,556	2,341	357	28,164	23,767	378	2,785	2,394	..

TABLE 51.—EDUCATION—CONCLUDED.

DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOLARS ATTENDING EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR FEMALES (1932-33)—CONCLUDED.

	Aided.			Unaided.						
	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved Hostels.	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved Hostels.	Grand total of scholars on roll.	Grand total of average daily attendance.	Grand total of residents in approved Hostels.	Number of males included in column 17.
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
READING IN RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS.										
UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.										
Arts and Science ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
SCHOOLS AND SPECIAL EDUCATION.										
In High Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	277	247	20	7
In Middle Schools—										
English	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vernacular	379	314	..	..	..	..	558	437	..	..

In Primary Schools ..	2,624	2,284	108	801	625	..	5,239	4,453	108	38
Total ..	3,003	2,598	108	801	625	..	6,074	5,137	128	45
In Middle Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Normal and Training Schools.	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	23	7	..
In Technical and Industrial Schools.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Agricultural Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Schools for Adults ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In other Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	23	7	..
Total for recognised institutions.	3,003	2,598	108	801	625	..	6,098	5,160	135	45
IN UNRECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS.										
Institutions	..	..	..	3,575	2,999	..	3,575	2,999	..	685
GRAND TOTAL FOR ALL INSTITUTIONS (FEMALES).	3,003	2,598	108	4,376	3,624	..	9,673	8,159	135	730
GRAND TOTAL FOR ALL INSTITUTIONS (MALES AND FEMALES).	8,171	7,406	432	8,530	7,067	175	50,206	42,975	1,342	1,462

TABLE 52.—EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

TAKEN FROM THE STATISTICAL RETURN IN THE OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, PUNJÂB.

		Average 1901-02 to 1905-06.	Average 1906-07 to 1910-11.	Average 1911-12 to 1915-16.	Average 1916-17 to 1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
SECONDARY SCHOOLS ..	Provincial Revenues ..	609	5,830	8,304	27,304	61,216	33,339	54,071
	District funds	998	2,089	8,169	25,450	39,376	44,471	31,809
	Municipal funds ..	3,733	2,190	1,803	8,470	12,097	20,579	13,089
	Fees	16,930	21,359	48,126	60,289	79,984	32,963	31,595
	Subscriptions	181	1,697	4,045	17,340	37,166	..	..
	Endowments and other sources.	842	300	1,679	7,134	13,632	8,168	7,680
	Total ..	23,293	33,465	72,126	1,45,987	2,43,471	1,39,520	1,38,244
PRIMARY SCHOOLS ..	Provincial Revenues ..	774	679	471	21,986	18,008	63,192	80,131
	District funds	11,588	18,963	37,416	41,951	17,326	27,909	33,655
	Municipal funds ..	1,201	1,657	4,028	7,931	6,258	6,868	10,747
	Fees	2,510	2,927	4,366	5,035	3,882	4,037	4,013
	Subscriptions	177	305	1,213	2,573	6,083	..	..
	Endowments and other sources.	297	394	401	1,663	1,066	6,553	9,425
	Total ..	16,547	24,925	47,895	81,139	52,623	1,08,559	1,37,971
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL EDUCATION.	Provincial Revenues ..	..	..	..	..	..	1,200	..
	District funds	..	..	..	1,021	227	384	2,189
	Municipal funds ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Fees	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Subscriptions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Endowments and other sources.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	..	..	..	1,021	227	1,584	2,189

BUILDINGS, FURNITURE AND APPARATUS.	Provincial Revenues ..	484	1,020	4,313	4,585	31,000	15,170	8,400
	District funds ..	332	1,407	13,646	5,414	31,747	18,982	7,916
	Municipal funds ..	511	159	3,958	2,801	2,617	1,689	2,702
	Fees ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Subscriptions ..	95	270	3,005	3,845	18,010	..	..
	Endowments and other sources.	129	6,211	8,963	13,177	9,868	..	3,040
	Total ..	1,551	9,067	33,885	29,822	93,242	35,841	22,058
INSPECTION, SCHOLARSHIPS AND MISCELLANEOUS.	Provincial Revenues ..	3,480	4,494	3,190	7,745	17,085	3,500	4,319
	District funds ..	2,159	2,583	3,069	10,180	10,523	9,277	13,358
	Municipal funds ..	589	482	657	682	323	1,515	566
	Fees ..	29	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Subscriptions ..	12	13	40	33	133	..	..
	Endowments and other sources.	15	13	1,195	114	32	..	615
	Total ..	6,284	7,585	8,151	18,754	28,096	14,292	18,858
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ..	Provincial Revenues ..	5,347	12,023	16,278	61,620	1,27,309	1,16,401	1,46,921
	District funds ..	15,077	25,042	62,300	84,016	99,199	1,01,023	88,927
	Municipal funds ..	6,034	4,488	10,446	19,884	21,295	30,651	27,104
	Fees ..	19,469	24,286	52,492	65,324	83,866	37,000	35,608
	Subscriptions ..	465	2,285	8,303	23,791	61,392	..	..
	Endowments and other sources.	1,283	6,918	12,238	22,088	24,598	14,721	20,760
	Total ..	47,675	75,042	1,62,057	2,76,723	4,17,659	2,99,796	3,19,320

TABLE 52.—EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION—CONTINUED.

TAKEN FROM THE STATISTICAL RETURN IN THE OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, PUNJAB—CONTINUED.

—	—	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.
1	2	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
SECONDARY SCHOOLS	Provincial Revenues	64,529	1,77,249	1,75,653	2,07,999	2,06,972	2,89,322	2,88,695
	District funds	43,005	34,731	75,330	33,020	1,15,869	40,392	49,772
	Municipal funds	2,208	6,557	6,592	6,924	5,057	6,185	4,672
	Fees	31,008	1,07,393	1,14,465	1,15,340	1,13,888	1,13,471	1,27,690
	Subscriptions	..	27,350	28,400	25,543	25,309	23,300	17,642
	Endowments and other sources.	8,858	6,067	12,268	10,708	5,100	12,084	18,564
	Total	1,49,608	3,59,347	4,12,708	3,99,534	4,72,195	4,84,754	5,07,035
PRIMARY SCHOOLS	Provincial Revenues	85,178	1,00,298	1,18,113	96,099	83,098	1,07,331	99,935
	District funds	29,212	26,587	20,955	11,028	39,254	11,818	25,245
	Municipal funds	12,459	18,753	24,951	31,731	28,689	30,050	22,447
	Fees	4,712	4,982	3,913	3,816	3,532	3,323	3,432
	Subscriptions	..	..	..	11,430	15,503	22,114	8,070
	Endowments and other sources.	12,522	4,514	194	587	1,542	4,053	17,367
	Total	1,44,083	1,55,134	1,68,126	1,54,691	1,71,618	1,78,689	1,76,496
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL EDUCATION.	Provincial Revenues	..	297	5,107	13,138	13,193	16,793	18,904
	District funds	2,043	..	..	2,572	4,080	..	..
	Municipal funds	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Fees	..	..	82	109	188	..	..
	Subscriptions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Endowments and other sources.	..	..	..	..	131	..	..
	Total	2,043	297	5,189	15,819	17,592	16,793	18,904

BUILDINGS, FURNITURE AND APPARATUS.	Provincial Revenues ..	14,000	79,633	78,376	1,24,534	82,352	41,500	29,550
	District funds	10,757	15,772	24,633	7,747	33,422	36,385	12,697
	Municipal funds ..	5,552	7,000	4,365	1,032	211	9,706	430
	Fees	..	..	60	588	..	..	..
	Subscriptions	..	2,121	..	3,940	6,937	..	605
	Endowments and other sources.	..	37,368	21,355	304	..	..	888
	Total ..	30,309	1,41,894	1,28,789	1,38,145	1,22,922	87,591	44,170
INSPECTION, SCHOLARSHIPS AND MISCELLANEOUS.	Provincial Revenues ..	4,884	22,969	24,273	43,696	39,444	35,359	39,217
	District funds	13,672	21,935	19,712	20,696	26,603	28,056	27,097
	Municipal funds ..	1,851	711	669	..	365	2,090	2,742
	Fees	..	..	3	5,643	5,383	4,848	5,657
	Subscriptions	..	..	..	2,353	253	2,704	1,312
	Endowments and other sources.	395	..	..	194	357	16	370
	Total ..	20,802	45,615	44,657	72,582	72,405	73,073	76,395
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ..	Provincial Revenues ..	1,68,591	3,80,446	4,01,522	4,85,466	4,25,059	4,90,305	4,76,301
	District funds	98,689	99,025	1,40,630	75,063	2,19,228	1,16,651	1,14,811
	Municipal funds ..	22,070	33,021	36,577	39,687	34,322	48,031	30,291
	Fees	35,720	1,12,375	1,18,523	1,25,496	1,22,991	1,21,642	1,36,779
	Subscriptions	..	29,471	28,400	43,266	48,002	48,118	27,629
	Endowments and other sources.	21,775	47,949	33,817	11,793	7,130	16,153	37,189
	Total ..	3,46,845	7,02,287	7,59,469	7,80,771	8,56,732	8,40,900	8,23,000

TABLE 52.—EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION—CONCLUDED.

TAKEN FROM THE STATISTICAL RETURN IN THE OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, PUNJAB—CONCLUDED.

—	—	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.
1	2	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
SECONDARY SCHOOLS	Provincial Revenues ..	2,61,200	2,52,181					
	District funds	58,358	62,663					
	Municipal funds ..	7,192	2,637					
	Fees	1,36,537	1,63,229					
	Subscriptions	19,337	17,178					
	Endowments and other sources.	7,077	2,142					
	Total ..	4,89,701	5,00,030					
PRIMARY SCHOOLS	Provincial Revenues ..	1,05,307	1,05,713					
	District funds	27,411	33,310					
	Municipal funds ..	21,043	31,082					
	Fees	3,567	4,232					
	Subscriptions	6,773	22,449					
	Endowments and other sources.	2,168	81					
	Total ..	1,66,269	1,96,867					
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL EDUCATION.	Provincial Revenues ..	12,569	3,053					
	District funds	..	..					
	Municipal funds ..	..	..					
	Fees	..	..					
	Subscriptions	..	..					
	Endowments and other sources.	..	..					
	Total	12,569	3,053					

BUILDINGS, FURNITURE AND APPARATUS.	Provincial Revenues ..	2,044	159
	District funds ..	3,457	1,690
	Municipal funds ..	243	1,020
	Fees	..	..
	Subscriptions	2,866	3,318
	Endowments and other sources.	120	..
	Total ..	8,730	6,187
INSPECTION, SCHOLARSHIPS AND MISCELLANEOUS.	Provincial Revenues ..	47,944	36,000
	District funds	15,674	27,024
	Municipal funds ..	2,627	2,703
	Fees	5,392	4,329
	Subscriptions	2,871	861
	Endowments and other sources.	137	945
	Total ..	74,645	71,862
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ..	Provincial Revenues ..	4,29,064	3,97,106
	District funds	1,04,900	1,24,687
	Municipal funds ..	31,105	37,442
	Fees	1,45,496	1,71,790
	Subscriptions	31,847	43,806
	Endowments and other sources.	9,502	3,168
	Total ..	7,51,914	7,77,999

TABLE 53.—DISPENSARIES.

REPORT ON DISPENSARIES AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS, STATEMENTS.

Serial No.	Dispensary.	Class.		Daily average attendance in: Average 1901—05.	Average 1906—10.	Average 1911—15.	Average 1916—20.	1921.	1922.	1923.
1	2	3		4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Total of the district	In-door	Male ..	33·172	39·310	79·004	88·416	100·71	85·10	91·58
			Female ..	11·102	12·354	36·942	44·868	55·83	41·56	45·04
			Children ..	4·150	4·258	11·950	15·054	18·31	11·86	15·81
		Total	..	48·424	55·922	127·896	148·338	174·85	138·52	152·43
		Out-door	Male ..	348·164	428·886	446·488	467·254	476·49	436·16	454·59
			Female ..	132·064	165·784	190·902	209·392	216·85	221·93	225·45
			Children ..	210·138	248·982	293·908	343·766	356·24	353·95	348·31
		Total	..	690·366	843·652	931·298	1,020·412	1,049·58	1,012·04	1,028·35
1	Sargodha ..	III Class ..	In-door ..	·672	8·406	9·994	25·57	22·16	15·66	18·80
			Out-door	13·852	80·12	92·708	90·932	97·08	77·84	81·36
2	Shahpur ..	Ditto ..	In-door ..	27·33	18·224	25·914	13·812	16·06	13·42	15·06
			Out-door	91·51	74·102	80·088	56·834	50·56	50·35	53·36

3	Bhera ..	Ditto ..	In-door	10·534	8·544	9·986	9·476	8·78	5·64	12·18
			Out-door	120·51	139·82	138·386	153·86	147·57	108·01	136·03
4	Sahiwal ..	Ditto ..	In-door ..	2·438	3·53	5·256	3·738	4·64	7·88	2·64
			Out-door	82·576	79·272	77·228	93·764	112·01	112·21	73·69
5	Miani ..	Ditto ..	In-door ..	1·362	1·968	2·442	1·518	2·30	0·85	2·56
			Out-door	73·342	92·70	96·294	123·156	91·17	76·21	96·84
6	Naushera ..	Ditto ..	In-door ..	1·198	1·418	2·408	2·80	0·16	0·52	0·16
			Out-door	59·016	61·932	77·942	84·834	94·8	71·87	74·21
7	Girot ..	Ditto ..	In-door ..	2·496	6·612	3·00	1·294	2·88	3·35	2·61
			Out-door	49·018	52·52	49·826	47·356	58·80	62·53	54·94
8	Midh ..	Ditto ..	In-door ..	1·56	1·53	1·28	1·236	5·05	2·79	0·73
			Out-door	56·708	54·184	35·78	41·46	50·39	45·47	37·63
9	Bhalwal ..	Ditto ..	In-door ..	·402	25·93	65·108	85·25	107·05	77·34	82·31
			Out-door	9·164	350·31	106·208	117·58	131·90	114·47	126·30
10	Sakesar ..	Ditto ..	In-door ..	..	..	·156	·774	0·18	0·70	5·74
			Out-door	11·82	19·848	18·348	38·314	9·05	8·40	28·58
11	Nurpur ..	Ditto ..	In-door ..	..	..	..	·804	0·88	1·39	1·18
			Out-door	..	15·206	58·514	58·116	52·31	54·91	39·02
12	Sillanwali ..	Ditto ..	In-door ..	..	..	..	·198	0·95	2·01	1·18
			Out-door	..	..	..	39·314	36·86	34·14	32·91
13	Gunjial ..	Ditto ..	In-door ..	..	..	..	..	1·21	2·18	2·37
			Out-door	..	..	..	..	31·66	48·57	42·25

TABLE 53—DISPENSARIES—CONTINUED.

REPORT ON DISPENSARIES AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS, STATEMENTS—CONTINUED.

Serial No.	Dispensary.	Class.		Daily average attendance. Average 1901—05.	Average 1906—10.	Average 1911—15.	Average 1916—20.	1921.	1922.	1923.
1	2	3		4	5	6	7	8	9	10
14	Bhagtanwala ..	III Class	In-door ..	..	..	..	..	..	2.38	2·49
			Out-door	..	..	..	..	..	67·99	65·01
15	Khushab ..	Ditto	In-door ..	1·012	·904	2·544	3·27	2·55	2·41	2·42
			Out-door	92·466	105·646	98·172	95·862	85·40	79·07	86·22
16	Firuka (Rural) ..	Ditto	In-door ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Out-door	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	Kotmoman (Rural)	Ditto	In-door ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Out-door	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	Jhawarian (Rural)	Ditto	In-door ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Out-door	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	Sardarpur (Rural)	Ditto	In-door ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Out-door	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

20	Katha Saghral (Rural).	Ditto	In-door ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Out-door	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	Mitha Tiwana (Rural).	Ditto	In-door ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Out-door	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	Phullarwan ..	..	In-door ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Out-door	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	Chak 36 S. B. (Rural).	..	In-door ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Out-door	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	Mela (Rural) ..	..	In-door ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Out-door	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	Dholar (Rural) ..	..	In-door ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Out-door	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	Pail (Rural) ..	..	In-door ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Out-door	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	Jaura Kalan (Rural)	..	In-door ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Out-door	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	Shahpur Itinerating Dispensary.	..	In-door ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Out-door	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE 53.—DISPENSARIES—CONTINUED.

REPORT ON DISPENSARIES AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS, STATEMENTS—CONTINUED.

Serial No.	Dispensary.	Class.		Daily average attendance in 1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
1	2	3		10	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Total of the district.	In-door	Males	84·01	90·77	106·82	115·74	125·18	121·59	124·74
			Females	42·59	47·76	56·80	67·21	71·80	62·74	65·62
			Children	12·20	13·91	16·27	20·44	26·13	30·85	26·15
			Total	138·80	152·44	179·89	203·39	223·11	215·18	216·51
		Out-door	Males	500·42	467·89	656·19	763·56	795·48	957·28	940·24
			Females	257·41	240·76	330·07	418·55	446·76	515·04	521·34
			Children	427·45	328·49	536·23	643·18	740·60	879·93	810·93
		Total		1,185·28	1,037·14	1,522·49	1,825·29	1,982·84	2,352·25	2,272·51
1	Sargodha	III Class	In-door	15·92	19·93	32·19	43·84	42·57	40·75	39·64
			Out-door	69·64	66·15	82·52	131·42	115·25	126·67	116·69
2	Shahpur	Ditto	In-door	16·10	8·50	12·31	12·56	4·62	9·42	17·80
			Out-door	57·44	42·7	50·20	48·53	62·47	89·77	97·13

3	Bhera ..	Ditto	In-door ..	11·52	9·82	8·82	6·80	9·42	9·02	8·13
			Out-door	170·22	158·78	158·53	168·50	236·82	265·34	237·03
4	Sahiwal ..	Ditto	In-door ..	3·13	3·86	4·43	4·50	3·93	4·00	4·82
			Out-door	92·40	78·92	67·41	65·73	63·53	70·65	59·84
5	Miani ..	Ditto	In-door ..	2·73	2·53	2·58	1·39	2·11	1·90	1·86
			Out-door	120·69	99·33	112·42	103·97	94·14	133·75	138·61
6	Naushera ..	Ditto	In-door ..	6·17	10·20	11·37	8·93	13·36	12·56	14·28
			Out-door	94-30	91·93	112·94	121·20	98·75	106·72	109·12
7	Girot ..	Ditto	In-door ..	0·84	1·00	·92	3·20	0·21	1·17	0·72
			Out-door	49·26	46·32	55·14	62·61	28·72	75·71	76·19
8	Midh ..	Ditto	In-door ..	1·24	4·86	5·28	5·22	3·81	3·68	3·41
			Out-door	49·75	73·47	86·91	19·22	77·47	96·71	82·67
9	Bhalwal ..	Ditto	In-door	60·90	69·06	66·15	68·36	68·42	58·72	50·12
			Out-door	148·27	107·53	117·98	133·53	146·95	159·35	174 88
10	Sakesar ..	Ditto	In-door ..	2·59	1·87	·25	0·18	2·99	0·06	0·03
			Out-door	18·92	16·90	10·67	9·54	22·51	18·04	15·86
11	Nurpur ..	Ditto	In-door ..	1·25	1·41	2·20	2·68	6·08	2·60	2·59
			Out-door	43·47	45·82	47·73	59·14	58·00	69·32	54·40
12	Sillanwali ..	Ditto	In-door ..	9·16	14·53	16·20	21·43	25·63	19·51	17·58
			Out-door	77·91	87·71	83·86	85·16	100·00	114·41	103·55
13	Gunjial ..	Ditto	In-door ..	1·88	·82	1·76	0·65	0·76	0·56	2·89
			Out-door	29·87	30·47	29·63	29·86	26·32	30·96	42·90

TABLE 53—DISPENSARIES—CONTINUED.

REPORT ON DISPENSARIES AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS, STATEMENTS—CONTINUED.

Serial No.	Dispensary.	Class.		Daily average attendance in 1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
1	2	3		11	12	13	14	15	16	17
14	Bhagtanwala ..	III Class ..	In-door ..	2·96	1·85	1·79	4·82	3·77	5·31	4·14
			Out-door	74·51	70·86	79·17	82·54	78·58	89·19	73·73
15	Khushab ..	Ditto ..	In-door ..	2·41	2·20	2·18	1·62	3·50	5·26	2·82
			Out-door	88·63	70·78	91·48	107·53	115·01	144·02	130·25
16	Firuka (Rural) ..	Ditto ..	In-door ..	..	..	3·65	4·00	3·71	11·41	11·16
			Out-door	..	..	77·56	61·97	56·26	81·34	74·49
17	Kotmoman (Rural)	Ditto ..	In-door ..	..	..	1·14	1·15	2·38	2·06	2·67
			Out-door	..	..	77·47	71·94	68·16	69·15	71·65
18	Jhawarian (Rural)	Ditto ..	In-door ..	..	..	2·63	1·70	2·98	3·78	6·92
			Out-door	..	..	51·90	59·68	59·10	79·67	69·29
19	Sardarpur (Rural)..	Ditto ..	In-door ..	..	..	1·79	0·93	1·97	1·88	1·49
			Out-door	..	..	51·83	34·50	36·78	46·04	41·02

20	Katha Saghral (Rural)	Ditto	In-door ..	..	..	1·07	0·26	1·43	1·74	2·30
			Out-door	..	..	31·77	23·02	53·40	56·13	49·25
21	Mitha Tiwana (Rural).	Ditto	In-door ..	..	..	1·18	2·03	0·89	1·24	1·89
			Out-door	..	..	45·37	43·96	32·40	43·22	45·62
22	Phullarwan ..	..	In-door ..	..	..	..	..	3·82	3·69	3·59
			Out-door	..	..	..	..	95·98	100·43	119·35
23	Chak 36 S. B. (Rural).	..	In-door ..	..	..	..	1·19	1·71	2·25	1·88
			Out-door	..	..	..	68·84	81·02	94·28	96·70
24	Mela (Rural) ..	..	In-door ..	..	..	..	1·00	1·94	1·79	4·15
			Out-door	..	..	..	57·80	45·43	35·73	41·22
25	Dholar (Rural) ..	..	In-door ..	..	..	..	2·30	2·90	3·33	3·62
			Out-door	..	..	..	40·24	42·68	68·05	67·81
26	Pail (Rural) ..	..	In-door ..	..	..	..	2·27	1·68	3·04	2·46
			Out-door	..	..	..	42·34	39·61	37·63	37·95
27	Jaura Kalan (Rural)	..	In-door ..	..	..	..	0·38	0·52	4·45	3·55
			Out-door	..	..	..	21·52	43·04	43·85	38·93
28	Shahpur Itinerating Dispensary.	..	In-door ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Out-door	..	..	..	..	3·45	6·12	6·38

TABLE 53.—DISPENSARIES—CONTINUED.

REPORT ON DISPENSARIES AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS, STATEMENTS—CONTINUED.

Serial No	Dispensary.	Class.			Daily average attendance in 1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937
1	2	3			18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	Total of the district		In-door	Males ..	110·35	111·88					
				Females ..	59·90	56·37					
				Children ..	24·03	23·53					
			Total	..	194·28	191·78					
			Out-door	Males ..	959·19	979·46					
				Females ..	507·27	506·38					
				Children ..	847·95	903·23					
			Total	..	2,314·41	2,389·07					
1	Sardgodha ..	III Class	..	In-door ..	41·47	38·44					
				Out-door	130·74	142·76					
2	Shahpur ..	Ditto	..	In-door ..	16·31	17·75					
				Out-door	92·38	94·13					

3	Bhera ..	Ditto ..	In-door ..	10·04	9·22				
			Out-door	246·46	242·91				
4	Sahiwal ..	Ditto ..	In-door ..	3·65	2·96				
			Out-door	74·92	74·27				
5	Miani ..	Ditto ..	In-door ..	1·71	2·01				
			Out-door	123·33	125·01				
6	Naushera ..	Ditto ..	In-door ..	13·43	12·05				
			Out-door	112·67	117·41				
7	Girot ..	Ditto ..	In-door ..	0·72	2·23				
			Out-door	66·67	98·49				
8	Midh ..	Ditto ..	In-door ..	3·40	3·54				
			Out-door	86·23	79·80				
9	Bhalwal ..	Ditto ..	In-door ..	25·66	27·46				
			Out-door	181·51	203·81				
10	Sakesar ..	Ditto ..	In-door ..	0·68	0·71				
			Out-door	18·09	17·43				
11	Nurpur ..	Ditto ..	In-door ..	1·94	1·47				
			Out-door	58·30	48·27				
12	Sillanwali ..	Ditto ..	In-door ..	20·48	12·71				
			Out-door	98·76	99·49				
13	Gunjial ..	Ditto ..	In-door ..	1·06	0·83				
			Out-door	40·85	40·89				

TABLE 53.— DISPENSARIES—CONCLUDED.

REPORT ON DISPENSARIES AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS, STATEMENTS—CONCLUDED.

Serial No.	Dispensary.	Class.		Daily average attendance in 1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.
1	2	3		18	19	20	21	22	23	24
14	Bhagtanwala ..	III Class	In-door ..	3·20	2·77					
			Out-door	93·81	97·59					
15	Khushab ..	Ditto	In-door ..	3·39	2·41					
			Out-door	132·83	142·23					
16	Firuka (Rural) ..	Ditto	In-door ..	13·89	10·07					
			Out-door	100·27	67·16					
17	Kotmoman (Rural)	Ditto	In-door ..	3·25	5·05					
			Out-door	66·16	78·02					
18	Jhawarian (Rural)	Ditto	In-door ..	4·94	9·97					
			Out-door	49·79	60·01					
19	Sardarpur (Rural)..	Ditto	In-door ..	1·23	2·05					
			Out-door	31·52	44·56					

20	Katha Saghral (Rural).	Ditto ..	In-door ..	2·04	1·90					
			Out-door	39·12	37·69					
21	Mitha Tiwana (Rural).	Ditto ..	In-door .	1·73	3·20					
			Out-door	54·25	58·14					
22	Phullarwan ..	.. ..	In-door ..	3·24	3·91					
			Out-door	130·66	130·31					
23	Chak 36 S. B. (Rural)	.. ..	In-door ..	1·73	1·06					
			Out-door	86·77	77·26					
24	Mela (Rural) ..	.. ..	In-door ..	4·13	4·38					
			Out-door	50·26	56·88					
25	Dholar (Rural) ..	.. ..	In-door ..	4·83	8·01					
			Out-door	71·62	76·42					
26	Pail (Rural) ..	.. ..	In-door ..	2·32	2·14					
			Out-door	39·10	39·04					
27	Jaura Kalan (Rural)	.. ..	In-door ..	3·81	3·48					
			Out-door	37·34	39·09					
28	Shahpur Itinerating Dispensary.	.. ..	In-door ..	..	..					
			Out-door	..	..					

TABLE 54.—VACCINATION.

VACCINATION REPORT, STATEMENT No. I.

	Average 1901-02 to 1905-06.	Average 1906-07 to 1910-11.	Average 1911-12 to 1915-16.	Average 1916-17 to 1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Average number of vaccinators.	8	8	8	10	12	12	12	10	16	16
Total vaccinated — Persons ..	17,029	18,429	22,578	21,621	18,156	22,558	22,984	26,711	32,577	32,663
Total vaccinated — Males ..	9,233	9,875	12,143	12,342	9,840	12,541	12,477	14,973	19,970	20,153
Total vaccinated — Females ..	7,796	8,554	10,435	9,279	8,316	10,017	10,507	11,738	12,607	12,510
Primary vaccinations. — Total ..	15,352	17,025	20,880	18,103	16,609	20,176	21,443	23,112	23,790	23,530
Primary vaccinations. — Successful	14,690	15,951	16,027	17,052	15,294	19,050	20,096	21,937	22,271	22,068
Re-vaccinations — Total ..	1,690	1,408	1,716	3,518	1,547	2,382	1,541	3,599	8,787	9,133
Re-vaccinations — Successful	1,071	958	916	2,203	879	1,398	653	2,528	5,756	6,330
Persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of population.	30·6	32·25	30·18	27·93	22·46	28·40	28·82	33·98	38·9	39·4
Deaths from small-pox per 1,000 of population and calendar year (Sanitary Report, Statement II).	1·0	0·4	1·27	..	1·2	·02	·003	·15	·65	1·01

TABLE 54.—VACCINATION.—CONCLUDED.

VACCINATION REPORT STATEMENT I.—CONCLUDED.

		1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
1		12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Average number of vaccinators.		23	25	26	25	23	41				
Total vaccinated	Persons ..	34,297	40,739	31,447	29,443	33,375	1,55,296				
	Males ..	21,595	25,763	19,581	18,459	18,798	99,660				
	Females..	12,702	14,976	11,866	10,984	14,577	55,636				
Primary vaccinations.	Total ..	23,320	27,655	21,929	21,806	27,705	39,215				
	Successful	21,593	25,308	19,767	19,446	25,397	35,6[illegible]2				
Re-vaccinations	Total ..	10,977	13,084	9,518	7,637	5,675	1,16,081				
	Successful	6,187	6,732	4,358	2,881	2,797	50,404				
Persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of population.		38·5	44·5	33·5	31·01	39·2	104·74				
Deaths from small-pox per 1,000 of population and calendar year (Sanitary Report, Statement II).		0·50	0·55	1·16	0·09	0·07	0·5				